

APPENDIX I
CULTURAL RESOURCES
TECHNICAL REPORT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE
SAN ELIJO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Survey Area: Approximately 960 acres

USGS Quadrangles: Del Mar, Encinitas,
and Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report summarizes the archaeological investigations conducted in support of the San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (SELRP or proposed project) in San Diego County, California. This study, conducted by AECOM, consisted of a records and literature search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and archaeological field survey of eight locations, and preparation of a draft and final report.

The cultural resources inventory in support of the SELRP Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement was conducted on November 6, 7, and 11, 2012. Three alternatives are proposed that would each include dredging of open water and tidal channels, increasing the width of the channel openings for a Highway 101 bridge and Santa Fe railroad trestle, and creation of a sediment trap within the lagoon. Under Alternatives 1A and 1B the existing inlet would be retained. Under Alternative 2A – Proposed Project, the inlet would be relocated farther south and a new Highway 101 bridge constructed. Improvement is proposed for one access road from the entrance to the project study area at North Rios Avenue. Sand removed during dredging would be placed at nearshore, offshore, and onshore materials placement areas, at locations previously addressed for cultural resources under the Regional Beach Sand Project (AECOM 2011). The project study area encompasses the entire lagoon boundaries. The proposed project area of potential effects (APE) is the extent of physical disturbance for the undertaking. This does not include areas that would be temporarily flooded.

Numerous prior cultural resources investigations conducted within the project study area have resulted in the identification of several prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The present study focused on visiting known archaeological sites and potentially sensitive locations in proximity to areas of proposed disturbance.

Eight locations with eight previously recorded archaeological sites and a segment of Highway 101 were surveyed. Of the eight previously recorded archaeological sites visited during the study, none were found within or adjacent to the APE. One new prehistoric archaeological site, a shell scatter (CA-SDI-20,816) was recorded and the site form has been submitted to the SCIC for assignment of permanent numbers. The segment of Highway 101 (P-37-033047) at the proposed location for a new inlet was found to have been widened and improved over the years and unlikely to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, although cultural deposits could potentially exist on stable sediments under the bridge location.

Due to the potential for buried cultural deposits, it is recommended that a monitoring program be initiated prior to the start of ground-disturbing construction. The program would include (1) development and implementation of a monitoring and discovery plan, (2) a training session for construction personnel conducted by a qualified archaeologist, and (3) archaeological and Native American cultural monitoring.

INTRODUCTION

This document describes the cultural resources work conducted in support of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (SELRP or proposed project), Encinitas, San Diego County, California (Figure 1).

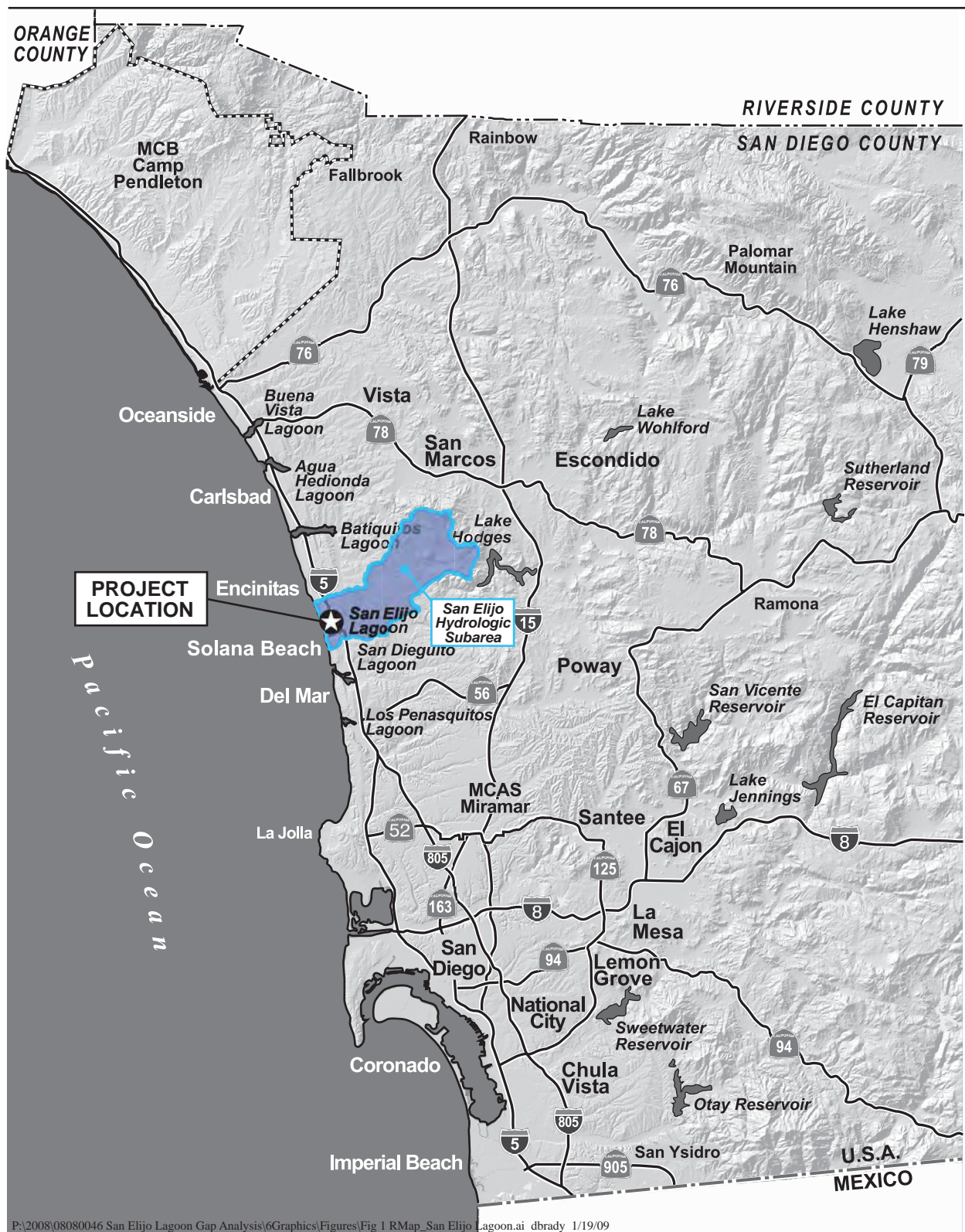
The cultural resources work was designed to support documentation required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The primary federal involvement is the potential issuance of a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which regulates the discharge of dredged, excavated, or fill material in wetlands, streams, rivers, and other U.S. waters, as well as the evaluation of potential impacts on the human environment from such activities. Because of both federal and state discretionary actions, the SELRP will be evaluated pursuant to NEPA and CEQA. The lead federal agency for the SELRP NEPA and Section 106 compliance is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (County Parks) is the lead for CEQA. Fieldwork for the project was conducted in November 2012.

This report includes a description of the proposed project and area of potential effects (APE) justification, along with a detailed research context, methods and results of the study, and recommendations for further work.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Corps, in conjunction with County Parks, is preparing an EIR/EIS for the SELRP. The Corps is considering the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy's application for a Department of the Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to restore wetland habitat and function within San Elijo Lagoon. The San Elijo Lagoon Ecological Reserve (Reserve) represents a valuable coastal wetland resource within the San Diego region. The SELRP would restore hydrology and habitat within San Elijo Lagoon, which has gradually been constrained by infrastructure and development, compromising its ecological function. Restoration of hydrology and habitat within some or all of the three basins of the lagoon is proposed as part of the SELRP. The proposed project may be constructed in phases, if necessary, to maintain adequate habitat for sensitive lagoon species.

Three alternatives are proposed that would each include dredging of open water and tidal channels, increasing the width of the channel openings for a Highway 101 bridge and Santa Fe railroad trestle, and creation of a sediment trap within the lagoon. Under Alternatives 1A and 1B the existing inlet would be retained. Under Alternative 2A – Proposed Project, the inlet would be relocated farther south and a new Highway 101 bridge constructed. Improvement is proposed for one access road from the entrance to the project study area at North Rios Avenue. Additionally,



P:\2008\08080046 San Elijo Lagoon Gap Analysis\6Graphics\Figures\Fig 1 RMap_San Elijo Lagoon.ai dbrady 1/19/09

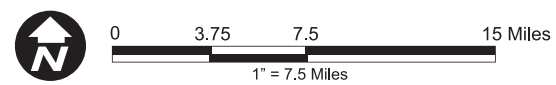


Figure 1
Regional Map

seismic improvements to the existing seismically deficient Highway 101 bridge would occur under Alternatives 1A and 1B. Ground-disturbing activities under Alternative 2A – Proposed Project would also include demolition of a portion of the existing Highway 101 roadway and construction of a new Highway 101 bridge at the location of the proposed new inlet to the lagoon.

For all of the alternatives, dredged sand would be placed at offshore, nearshore, and/or onshore locations (Figure 2). The SELRP proposed materials disposal/placement sites are located within former Regional Beach Sand Project (RBSP) receiver and borrow sites (AECOM 2011) and were addressed for cultural resources under that program. The project study area encompasses approximately 960 acres within and adjacent to the Reserve, but final project size may vary within that depending on the outcome of the alternatives refinement process.

The Reserve is located within the City of Encinitas (Figure 1) and is owned and managed by the State of California (California Department of Fish and Wildlife), County Parks, and the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy. It is anticipated that construction of the SELRP would begin in fall of 2015.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The cultural resources APE (for compliance with the NHPA) encompasses all areas that may be subject to effects from the proposed project and alternatives. Impacts to historic properties, cultural resources, or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)-eligible resources may be either direct or indirect. Direct impacts to historic properties, cultural resources, or CRHR-eligible resources occur as a result of ground-disturbing activities. Figure 3 presents the overall project study area, which includes the entire boundary of the lagoon as well as the maximum limits of disturbance from ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project and alternatives, as described above. Some areas beyond the maximum limits of disturbance may be subject to temporary controlled flooding to provide necessary water depth for dredging operations.

FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations 800) require federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Cultural resources are assessed through the application of the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Eligible properties must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and are those:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

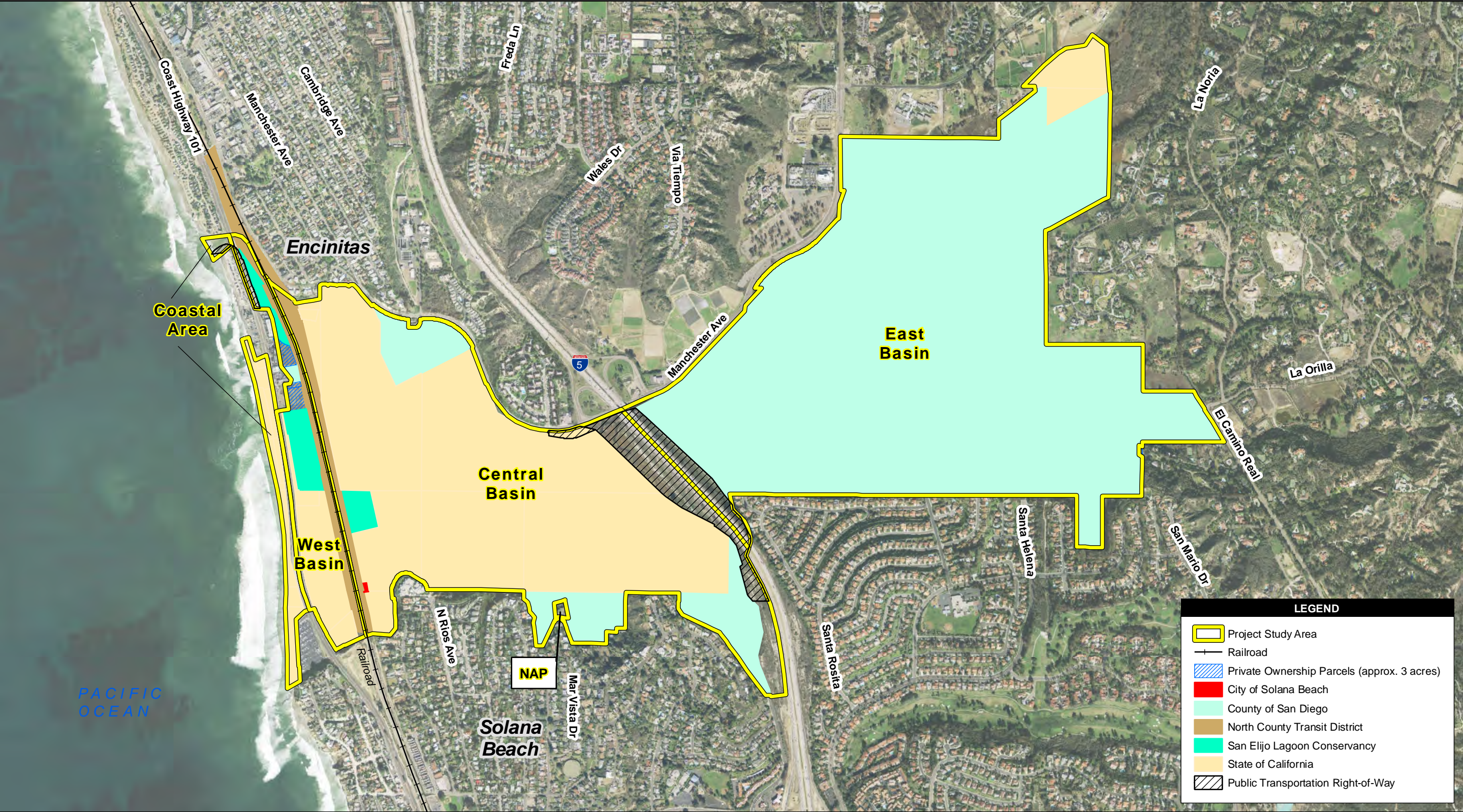
Under CEQA, a resource may be listed as a historical resource in the California Register Historical Resources (CRHR) if it qualifies under any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

While a resource will be listed as a historical resource in the CRHR, if it meets any of the NRHP criteria, a resource that qualifies under the CEQA criteria for the CRHR, may not necessarily be eligible for the NRHP.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Senior technical review was provided by Rebecca Apple, M.A., R.P.A. Tanya Wahoff, M.A., R.P.A., served as principal investigator. Ted Cooley, M.A., served as field director and is a coauthor of the technical report. Hillary Warren, M.A., assisted with the field effort. Andrew York, M.A., R.P.A., and Lauren Downs, B.A., contributed to the technical report. Trina Meiser, M.A., performed the historic resource evaluation. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.



Source: DigitalGlobe 2008; SanGIS 2008; SANDAG 2008

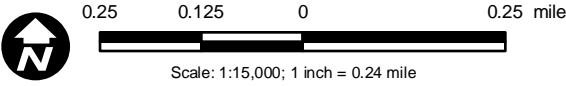
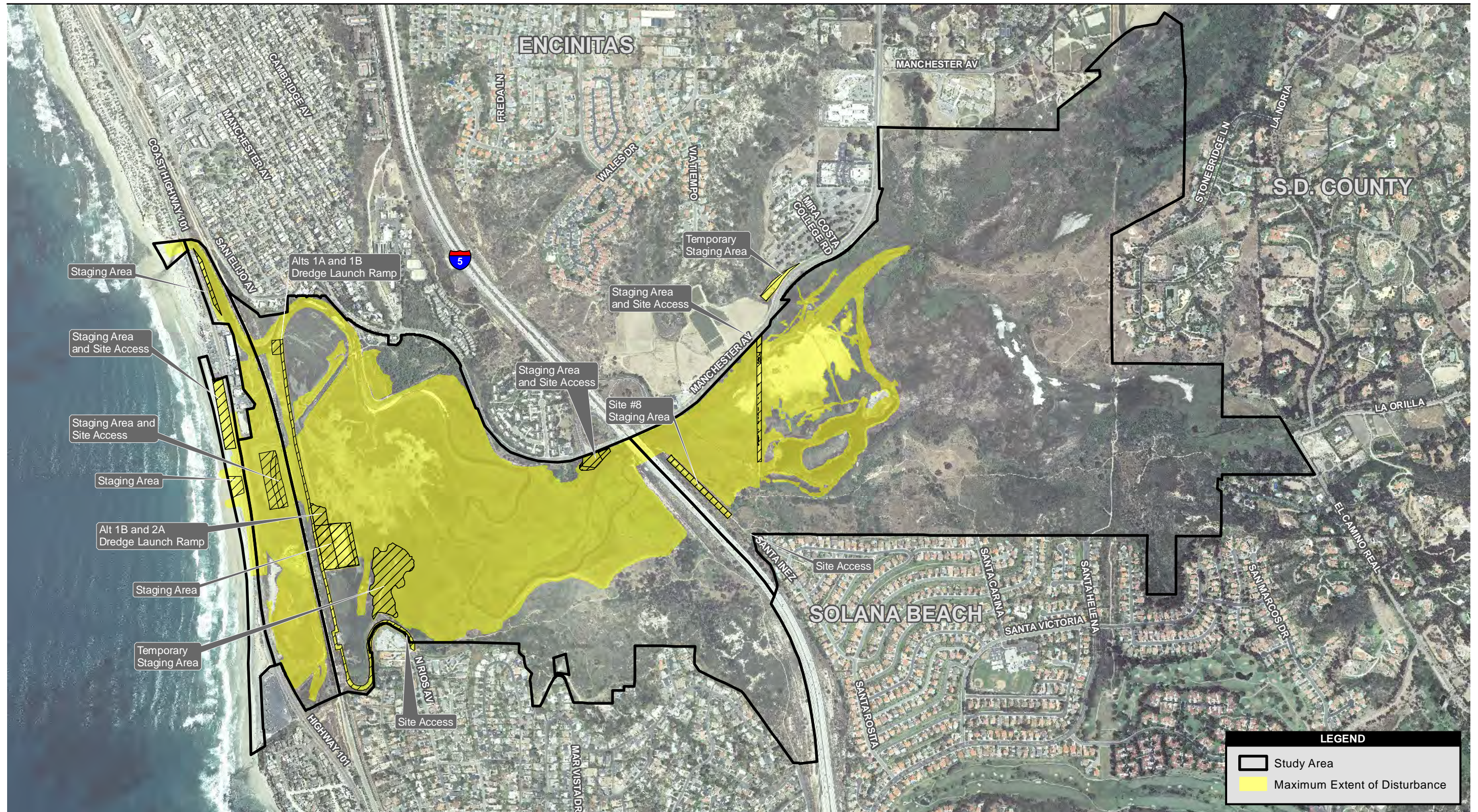


Figure 2
San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project
Study Area and Land Ownership



Source: SANDAG 2012; DPR; City of Encinitas 2010; AECOM; MoffattNichol 2013

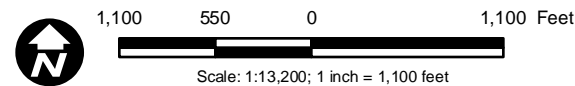


Figure 3
Maximum Limits of Disturbance

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The proposed undertaking is located within San Elijo Lagoon, which is situated in northern San Diego County. The discussions below briefly consider aspects of the natural and cultural settings thought to have been important to the area's previous inhabitants, and provide a general background of regional prehistory, ethnohistory, and history.

NATURAL SETTING

Climate

The proposed project area contains a variety of topographic zones and biotic communities in coastal, estuarine, and upland settings. The main geographic feature is San Elijo Lagoon. Fed by the Escondido and La Orilla Creeks, the Reserve is one of the largest coastal wetlands in San Diego County. The climate is described as Mediterranean, with cool moist winters and warm dry summers. Yearly precipitation is highly variable but averages about 32 centimeters (cm) (Bailey 1966).

Geology and Topography

The project study area is located within the coastal plain of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. It consists of marine and nonmarine terraces dissected by San Elijo Lagoon. The coastal bluffs, which extend north and south of the lagoon, range in height to a maximum of 100 feet. Along the coast, these bluffs become steeply sloped cliffs, forming a series of wave-cut terrace formations. The sediment present consists of recent alluvium, Eocene marine, and Pleistocene marine and marine terrace deposits (Rogers 1965).

Vegetation

Within the San Elijo Lagoon area are two primary vegetation communities, upland and riparian/other wetland communities. Diegan coastal sage scrub is the most dominant of the upland communities. Diegan coastal sage scrub consists mainly of California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) but often occurs with various codominant species. Also present in the upland communities is coyote brush scrub, which is found on the northeastern side of the project study area and is heavily dominated by coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). Nonnative grassland communities are also found within the area, and these are characterized by a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses, often with native and nonnative annual forbs (Holland 1986). Typical grasses within the region include ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oats (*Avena* spp.), and fescue (*Vulpia myuros*). Diegan coastal sage scrub/chaparral is included in the upland communities of the project study area and is a mix of chaparral and sage scrub species. Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculata*) and coastal sagebrush are dominant and relatively equal in cover. Found along the southern border of the project study area are the eucalyptus woodland communities, dominated

by river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Present in the riparian/other wetland communities are coastal salt marsh, freshwater marsh, and southern willow scrub. Within the different littoral zones of the coastal salt marsh, species can be segregated with California cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*) nearest the open water in the low-littoral zone, Pacific pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*) and saltwort (*Batis maritima*) in the mid-littoral zones, and a richer mixture of species in the higher littoral zone (Holland 1986). Freshwater marsh species include California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), and a variety of sedges (*Carex* sp., *Cyperus* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.). Present in the southern willow scrub community is arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), and Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*).

Fauna

A variety of terrestrial mammals are native to the area and some are commonly represented in archaeological components; these species include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), squirrels and chipmunks (Sciuridae), gophers (*Thomomys bottae*), woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), foxes (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and coyotes (*Canis latrans*). Also present prehistorically, but not commonly represented in archaeological assemblages, were large carnivores such as California grizzly (*Ursus arctus californicus*) and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*). Littoral settings also supported several species of sea mammal, including California sea lion (*Zalophus californicus*), Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*), and sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*).

Sharks and rays would have been available in the estuary, along with a variety of shellfish that were used prehistorically for food. The most important of these are Venus clam (*Chione* spp.), oyster (*Ostrea lurida*), and scallop (*Argopecten* sp.). Shellfish found along the open coast include bean clam (*Donax gouldii*), Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*), and mussel (*Mytilus californianus*).

CULTURAL SETTING

Regional Prehistory and History

Although the general outlines of the prehistory of coastal southern California have been in place for many decades, recent investigations have led to some important refinements. Many of these relate less to changes in assemblages and more to shifts in settlement and land use, and are thus especially relevant to models pertaining to archaeological landscapes and investigations on a more regional scale. In the following discussion, current knowledge of major prehistoric developments is reviewed as it may relate to regional land use models.

Initial Occupation: Paleoindian and Early Coastal Adaptations

Current environmental reconstructions indicate a global warming trend starting about 18,000 years ago that eventually signaled the end of the last glacial. Inman (1983) noted that 18,000

years ago sea levels were at least 30 meters (m) below present levels. Rapid sea level rise flooded large portions of the coast, potentially inundating evidence of early human occupation (Carbone 1991).

Despite decades of research, the early prehistory of coastal southern California remains poorly understood. The archaeological record does reveal that humans had appeared by about 12,000 years ago on the Channel Islands, where they lived primarily by fishing and gathering shellfish. These early island components are of interest in that they seem to reflect fully developed maritime economies that were distinct from, but roughly contemporaneous with, the Clovis tradition represented throughout much of interior North America. Identified late Pleistocene components are lacking on the mainland coast of southern California, although several sites have yielded calibrated dates in excess of 9,000 years (Erlandson et al. 2007:58–59). Archaeological complexes represented at these early sites include the San Dieguito complex with its worked scrapers and leaf-shaped and stemmed projectile points (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1993), and the La Jolla complex represented by flaked cobble tools, relatively abundant groundstone, and flexed burials. Although the temporal and cultural relationship between San Dieguito and La Jolla continues to be debated, it is increasingly clear that human populations were well established along the coast of southern California very early in the Holocene.

The Archaic

During the early Holocene, sea levels continued to rise. By about 8,000 years ago, however, it appears that the rise in sea level began to slow, allowing the formation of productive bay, lagoon, and estuary habitats at many locations along the San Diego County coastline (Carbone 1991; Masters and Gallegos 1997), including at what is known today as San Elijo Lagoon (Byrd et al. 2004). These habitats seem to have supported a significant coastal population during the early Archaic, as numerous coastal components have been found that date to this interval. Archaeological remains in these components typically represent the La Jolla complex and often contain abundant shellfish and fish remains, along with flaked cobble tools, basin metates, manos, discoidals, stone balls, and flexed burials. At the same time, it has been suggested that the contemporaneous Pauma complex of inland San Diego County may represent seasonal movements of early Archaic populations between coastal and inland resource areas (True and Pankey 1985; Warren et al. 1961). If so, a relatively broad seasonal range is implied for the early portion of the Archaic.

Although the basic toolkit represented by the La Jolla complex appears to have remained consistent throughout the Archaic, there are some indications of significant shifts in settlement, which is possibly a response to changing environmental conditions at the lagoons and estuaries. At San Elijo Lagoon, data from cores taken during a paleoenvironmental study by Byrd and others (2004) suggest that the lagoon was closed to tidal circulation between about 3,500 and 1,100 years ago. Open lagoon salinity levels are comparable to seawater; however, when closed, their salinity becomes highly variable, resulting in a decreased abundance of shellfish and other resources that may have a limited range of salinity tolerance (Zedler 1982). Compilations of radiocarbon assays for Batiquitos Lagoon (Gallegos 1985; Warren et al. 1961) provide evidence for disuse of this location between about 3000 and 1500 before present (B.P.). This, and

evidence from some other locations in San Diego County, led Warren (1964, 1968; Warren et al. 1961) and others (Gallegos 1985; Masters and Gallegos 1997) to postulate a population movement inland and southward in response to siltation and declining productivity of coastal lagoons in the northern portion of the county. Warren (1964) suggested that San Diego Bay and Mission Bay would have continued to provide productive wetland resource areas at this time.

The Late Prehistoric

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric is marked by the appearance of small projectile points, ceramics, and cremation burial practices. Data suggest that Late Prehistoric land use and settlement systems increasingly focused on inland settings, with settlements at a variety of interior and upland locations. Coastal settings continued to be used as well. The pattern of large residential camps with satellite short-term campsites that developed during this period (True 1966; Rosenthal et al. 2001; Byrd and Raab 2007) is seen as an indicator of economic intensification (Byrd and Reddy 1999, 2002)—a shift toward exploitation of smaller, more abundant resources—in response to stresses from increased populations and variable climatic conditions. Although more labor intensive to procure, these smaller resources were available in greater numbers and easily accessible for a range of age groups. The small satellite camps are seen as short-term campsites or activity areas focused on specific resources. An example of Late Prehistoric period intensification practices is the numerous Late Prehistoric period shell middens composed of bean clam (*Donax gouldii*) (Gallegos et al. 1998; Byrd 1996, 1998), a species that likely appeared in quantity with the expansion of sandy beaches in the Late Prehistoric period (Masters 1998).

Ethnohistory

By the time the Spanish arrived in California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay, or Northern Diegueño. The Kumeyaay people spoke a Yuman language of Hokan stock. The Kumeyaay were organized into bands that followed a seasonal round of resource exploitation. Subsistence was plant-based, supplemented by game and also by shellfish on the coast. Acorns from a variety of oaks (*Quercus* spp.) were a staple, and the variety of seeds that also formed an important part of the diet included chia (*Salvia columbarie*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and grasses (*Bromus/Stipa* spp., *Hordeum* sp., *Phalaris* sp., and *Sporobolus* sp.) (Luomala 1978; Byrd and Raab 2007). Major ethnohistoric villages in the vicinity of the proposed project were *Kuiauma* near the mouth of San Elijo lagoon and *Hapai* on the San Dieguito River, approximately 5 miles east of the lagoon (Kroeber 1925). Trading networks moved coastal resources such as salt and shells inland and acorns, agave, and mesquite beans toward the coast (Luomala 1978).

History

Europeans first entered the project region in 1769, when the members of the Spanish Portola expedition crossed through the area en route from Mexico to Monterrey (Brown 2001). Dual military and religious contingents established a series of missions in Alta California between San Diego and Monterrey. After secularization of the mission system in 1834, large tracts of former mission lands were granted by the Mexican government to individuals. One of the many grants

by Mexican Governor Pio Pico was in 1840 to Juan Maria Osuna, the first *alcalde* of San Diego. Lands situated east of San Elijo Lagoon became known as Rancho San Dieguito (Moyer 1969).

For the next nearly 80 years, the area around San Elijo Lagoon remained largely undeveloped and was used mainly for grazing and agriculture. About 1915, a factory was built near the northern edge of the lagoon to process kelp for potash. Potash was used in the manufacture of soap, glass, and fertilizer, among other products. Germany had been a major supplier of potash to the United States until World War I (WWI) (1914–1919) (Cormac 2004). After WWI, the need for potash declined and kelp processing factories shut down (Tucker and Bujkovsky 2009).

Major transportation routes developed along the coast in the early 20th century provided easier access to the area. These included the Coast Route (later known as U.S. Highway 101) and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Completion in 1917 of the Hodges Dam on the San Dieguito River provided a stable water system to support urban development. During the 1920s, the communities of Solana Beach, Encinitas, and Rancho Santa Fe—the latter established on former Rancho San Dieguito lands—developed around the lagoon (Pryde 1992; Moyer 1969). As communities in San Diego County continued to develop through the 20th century, so did the need for improved transportation routes. Among the many highways constructed to meet this need was Interstate-5 (I-5) along coastal San Diego County.

Coast Route/U.S. Highway 101

From its inception in the early 1900s to the development of modern highways in the 1950s and 1960s, the Coast Route was the main north-south transportation route between San Diego and Los Angeles. The highway had a major role in the development of numerous coastal communities in San Diego County.

Trails and dirt wagon roads were the earliest travel routes in California. In 1896, after observations of existing road conditions, officials of the newly created California Bureau of Highways submitted a report recommending a new system of highways to connect all county seats (Faigin 2006). Six years later, legislation was passed to establish a California state highway system, with funding intended to be provided at the county level. The San Diego County Road Commission was formed in 1908 to develop roads to meet San Diego County's transportation needs and comply with the 1902 legislation. While both an interior and a coastal route were considered by the Commission, a coastal road from San Diego to Los Angeles was considered a priority (Arnold 2002). In 1909, the Coast Route was adopted into the state highway system, although it was several more years before road construction began.

Funded by bonds issued by the County, work on the coast road began in 1912. Existing roads were incorporated where possible, to reduce costs. New sections of road, and levees and bridges over lagoons were constructed where needed. The two-lane coastal road (Plate 1) was completed in November 1915 (Arnold 2002; Hawthorne 2003).



Plate 1. Coast Highway 101 across San Elijo Lagoon in 1915. Source: Courtesy of Ken Harrison in Tucker and Bujkovsky 2009.

Initially surfaced with concrete, paving of the road with oil macadam began in 1917. However, it was determined by the County Highway Commission that the funds raised through a bond were insufficient to complete the process. Reasons for the shortfall included increased labor and materials costs resulting from U.S. involvement in WWI and the decision to increase the thickness and width of the paving. Sections of the road were prioritized based on several criteria (i.e., commercial value, agricultural value, scenic and tourist value, through traffic, relieving congestion, and cost and mileage). The paving proceeded until the money ran out. The work did not resume until 1922, when paving again proceeded in stages (Porter 1929). In 1925, the Coast Route was formally designated U.S. Highway Route 101, in accordance with a system recently devised by the federal government for standardizing highway designations. Under this system, the federal government assigned odd numbers to north-south roads, and even numbers to east-west roads (ACR 92).

The automobile quickly became a popular means of transportation during the early part of the 20th century. The Automobile Association of Southern California was established in 1900, and by 1915 was printing strip maps for motorists (Library of Congress 2010). A new type of tourism—automobile tourism—quickly developed along with roadside businesses—auto courts, service stations, and repair garages—that catered specifically to the automobile tourists. The 1920s and 1930s were growth years for the several small coastal communities in San Diego County along U.S. Highway 101 (Starr 1986). A third lane to U.S. Highway 101 was completed in 1937 (Coley 1997, 2002).

During World War II (WWII) (1940–1945), automobile travel was restricted because of gas rationing and shortages of rubber, metal, and other materials. After the war, San Diego County experienced a population boom as many former military personnel decided to permanently relocate in the area (Engstrand 1992). The existing road system was not adequate to meet the

needs of the increased population. High traffic loads resulted in frequent traffic-related accidents along some stretches of Highway 101. Built from 1947 to 1953, a 10-mile-long bypass developed from San Luis Rey River to just south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon relieved some of the congestion, and the addition of a fourth lane to U.S. Highway 101 was completed in 1952 (Coley 1997).

The Federal-aid Highway act of 1944 was passed for the development of a national system of interstate highways. The modern freeways constructed during the 1950s and 1960s were more attractive to motorists, particularly for long-distance travel. Construction of I-5 began in 1957. With the completion of the final section in 1966, use of U.S. Highway 101 significantly decreased, and many businesses along the route closed (Arnold 2002). The Department of Transportation shifted maintenance responsibilities of the road to local governments and it was no longer part of the state highway system (Glionna 1990). It became known as the “Pacific Coast Highway” and “Old Highway 101.” In smaller communities, sections of the route were renamed, e.g., First Street in Encinitas. Urbanization subsequently destroyed or significantly altered portions of Highway 101. In southern San Diego County, much of Highway 101 no longer exists. Relatively intact alignments of the highway are found from Torrey Pines northward (Arnold 2002).

In August 1998, a bill (ACR 92) was adopted to recognize “the remaining sections of the original [395-mile-long] U.S. Highway 101 for their historical significance.” The measure requested that “upon application by a local agency or private group,” the Department of Transportation identify sections of the highway within their jurisdiction and to use donations to fund placement of signs or markers along those sections. Starting in 1997, Historic U.S. Highway Route 101 signs and markers were installed in many north county towns, including Oceanside, Encinitas, Carlsbad, and Del Mar (Coley 1997; Daniels 1997).

INVESTIGATION METHODS

The cultural resources inventory of the proposed project area was designed to identify potentially significant cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed undertaking. Major activities directed at identifying and documenting these included archival research, a pedestrian field survey, site recording, mapping, and a draft and final report.

RESEARCH ORIENTATION

Archaeological research in southern coastal California has led to a number of models that address issues of prehistoric cultural change (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Gallegos 1987; Warren 1964, 2012; Warren et al. 1961; Warren et al. 1993). These models explore the influences of such variables as climate, habitat change, resource distribution, and demographic trends on human land use. With respect to southern coastal California, the basic questions arising from these models revolve around prehistoric movement across—and use of—the landscape, trends in subsistence intensification, and refinement of the regional chronological framework. Historic research issues focus on transportation, development, and use of the area during WWII.

To address these questions, it is necessary to (1) identify, on a regional scale, the spatial distributions of archaeological components representing various prehistoric periods; (2) distinguish functional types among these components (i.e., habitation sites, temporary camps, or resource processing locations); (3) use zooarchaeological, archaeobotanical, and artifactual data to identify regional subsistence trends; and (4) apply archaeological data to the identification of regional procurement ranges and trade networks.

Although typically limited to surface observations, cultural resources inventories can help address these issues by contributing to the regional database relating to site locations and distributions. In addition, some attributes identified during site recording can provide useful preliminary data relating to site type and chronology. Common examples of these attributes include site size, presence of hearths or fire-affected rock, bedrock milling features, certain types of faunal remains, and temporal indicators such as ceramics or diagnostic projectile points.

INVENTORY METHODS

As indicated in Figure 3, the majority of the proposed project ground disturbance would occur in lagoon sediments, with access roads and some staging areas on stable sediments. Cultural deposits typically occur on stable sediments along lagoon margins. The San Elijo Lagoon area has been extensively surveyed during numerous prior cultural resources management investigations, which resulted in the recordation of several sites in the project study area. The present study focused on previously recorded sites and stable surfaces that appeared to be within or in proximity to the SELRP APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Prefield

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to obtain digital information on previous investigations and cultural resources recorded in the area. Georeferenced polygons for sites and previous investigations were overlain onto aerial images for each of the three proposed alternatives with areas of disturbance indicated. The maps were carefully examined, and recorded sites mapped near or within proposed areas of disturbance were selected to be revisited. Additionally, planned areas of disturbance (e.g., access roads) on stable surfaces were selected for cultural resources survey.

Field Survey

Field investigations consisted of a team of two archaeologists walking in parallel transects on either side of the existing access road, or in 10 m intervals through the survey area. In areas with dense vegetation (i.e., west side of the railroad near site CA-SDI-215 and east of CA-SDI-20,816), open areas were examined for cultural materials. Locations of the visited sites were recorded with a Global Positioning System and overview photographs were taken to document the conditions at the time of the field effort.

Site Recording

Sites were documented on standard Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms (DPR 523) based on guidelines provided by the Office of Historic Preservation. For sites that were consistent with previous site records, an update was prepared on a DPR Continuation Form. Newly identified sites were recorded on DPR Primary and Archaeological Site forms, as well as previously recorded sites where current observations were significantly different from the existing records.

RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources investigations conducted for the SELRP consisted of a records and literature search and field survey. Survey was conducted at previously recorded sites and areas on stable surfaces with the potential for cultural resources that appeared to be within or in proximity to the SELRP APE. Field investigations found no significant cultural resources within the proposed project APE. The following presents a summary of the records and literature search, followed by the results of the field survey.

RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

The archives of the SCIC housed at San Diego State University were consulted to identify previous cultural resources surveys and known cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the project study area. The findings of the records search are provided separately in Appendix B and summarized below. Additionally, supplemental research for U.S. Highway 101 was conducted at the California Room of the Main Branch of the San Diego Public Library and at the Encinitas Historical Society.

Previous Investigations

The literature search identified 108 studies conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project study area. The prior investigations include studies associated with the I-5 North Coast Corridor Project (Dominici 2007, 2010; Tsunoda 2010), the San Elijo Lagoon Nature Center (Zepeda-Herman 2009; County of San Diego 1979), improvements to Manchester Ave – I-5 Interchange (Dolan 2004), the Solana Beach Forcemain Project (Guerro and Gallegos 2004, 2007) and a cultural resources management technical report for San Elijo Lagoon (Byrd et al. 2004).

The study by Byrd and others documents the results of National Science Foundation-funded archaeological and paleontological investigations on prehistoric hunter-gatherers at San Elijo Lagoon. The investigations included a paleoreconstruction based on a coring program and other environmental data, and archaeological excavations and artifact analyses of eight prehistoric sites in the lagoon. The focus of the coring program conducted in the eastern and upper portions of the lagoon was to provide data regarding paleoenvironments also revealed sediment deposits ranging from approximately 35 feet to 105 feet in depth in those areas.

Also consulted were the RBSP II EA/Final EIR (AECOM 2011), addressing locations proposed as part of the materials disposal/reuse component. The RBSP II project provided information on the presence/absence of cultural resources at offshore borrow sites and nearshore and onshore receiver sites. Although it provided no information on cultural resources, a geotechnical sampling study (URS 2012) was consulted regarding depths of sediments in the lagoon.

Archaeological Resources

Previous investigations by cultural resources firms have recorded 30 archaeological sites within 300 feet of the broader project study area (Table 1) (Figure 4) and none within the materials disposal/placement areas. One additional site, CA-SDI-20,816, was identified during survey conducted in support of the current SELRP EIR/EIS. Most of these archaeological resources are unevaluated and, until they are evaluated, are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Examination of the digital data provided by the SCIC and field visits by AECOM archaeologists revealed that none of these resources are within the APE for the proposed project and alternatives. The majority of the sites within the project study area are prehistoric. The sites consist of shell middens, or shell and artifact scatters located around the margins of the lagoon and provide evidence of the extensive prehistoric use of lagoon and estuarine resources. One site has been recorded along the open coast and extending into the ocean. The submerged portions of this resource may represent a secondary deposit from cliff erosion, rather than an inundated site. Numerous submerged prehistoric sites have been recorded off the coast of southern California, identified mainly by the presence of stone grinding implements (Masters 1983).

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within 300 Feet of the Project Study Area

Resource Number	Primary Number (P-)	Component	Description	Date Recorded
CA-SDI-214	37-000214	Unidentified	No information	n.d.
CA-SDI-215	37-000215	M	Shell midden, historic trash dump; partially destroyed by railroad construction	6-15-1998
CA-SDI-216	37-000216	P	Large shell scatter, debitage	2-12-1979
CA-SDI-4546	37-004546	P	Artifact scatter	2-14-1974
CA-SDI-4574	37-004574	P	Shell midden	2-27-1979
CA-SDI-4575	37-004575	P	Shell and artifact scatter	2-14-1974, 1979, 1981, 2009, 11-2010
CA-SDI-4576	-	P	Scatter of shell and tools	12-23-1981
CA-SDI-6848	37-006848	P	Shell midden, artifacts	2-13-1979
CA-SDI-6850	37-006850	P	Large shell midden with scattered artifacts	2-26-1979, 12-2008
CA-SDI-6852	37-006852	P	Lithic scatter, shell	2-27-1979
CA-SDI-6853	37-006853	P	Shell midden, flaked stone artifacts	2-27-1979
CA-SDI-6854	37-006854	H	Four concrete foundations associated with a circa 1915 kelp processing factory	3-15-1979
CA-SDI-6856	37-006856	H	Two cement foundations, fish pond	11-7-2012
CA-SDI-6857	37-006856	H	Two historic house foundations and a well site	3-15-1979

Resource Number	Primary Number (P-)	Component	Description	Date Recorded
CA-SDI-6858	37-006858	H	Historic water line and pilings circa 1928	3-15-1979, 11-2010
CA-SDI-10,220	-	P	Temporary camp with three loci	2-26-85
CA-SDI-10,645	-	P	Shell and artifact scatter	11-10-86
CA-SDI-13,754	37-013731	P	Shell midden, sandstone mortars	7-17-1951, 9-19-1994
CA-SDI-13,903	37-013926	P	Shell and artifact scatter	11-12-2012
CA-SDI-14,148	37-014375	P	Shell scatter	11-30-95
CA-SDI-14,149	37-014376	H	Historic foundation and cistern	11-30-95
CA-SDI-14,150	37-014377	P	Sparse shell scatter	11-30-95
CA-SDI-14,796	37-016304	H	Half-basement, cement foundation, privy, cistern, and sparse historic deposit	6-29-1998
CA-SDI-17,376	37-026480	P	Shell and artifact scatter	8-1-1974
CA-SDI-17,396	37-026500	P	Shell midden, metates, manos, and flakes	n.d.
CA-SDI-17,397	37-026501	P	Shell scatter	n.d.
CA-SDI-17,398	37-026502	P	Shell midden, artifacts	n.d.
CA-SDI-17,400	37-026504	P	Midden, cobble hearths, metates, and manos	n.d.
CA-SDI-18,009	37-027113	P	Shell midden	11-3-2006
P-37-029481	37-029481	H	Railroad alignment, abandoned	1-23-2007
SDM-W-80		P	Shell midden	1920s
CA-SDI-20,816		P	Shell scatter	11-7-12

H = Historic

P = Prehistoric

M = Multi-component

Seven of the sites within 300 feet of the SELRP area date to the historic period. Those include remnants of an early 20th century kelp processing factory; foundations, and a well representing former residences; a historic waterline; and an approximately 1,000-foot-long section of an abandoned alignment of the Santa Fe Railroad. The segment is adjacent to the existing North County Transit District (NCTD) Railroad. Planned improvements to the NCTD Railroad by the San Diego Association of Governments in partnership with NCTD include replacement of the bridge over San Elijo Lagoon, and the segment of the Santa Fe Railroad would be addressed as part of that study.

Historic Maps

Historic maps consulted for this project included the 1872 San Diego County 1:100,000 map, the Historic Roads 1769–1885 1:100,000 map, the 1948 edition of the Rancho Santa Fe U.S.

Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic map, the 1948 edition of the Encinitas USGS 7.5' topographic map, and the 1953 edition of the Del Mar USGS 7.5' topographic map.

The 1872 San Diego County identifies no resources within the current project study area. The map of Historic Roads 1769–1885 has an unidentified coastal road delineated, with a break in approximately the same general location as the current San Elijo Lagoon inlet. U.S. Highway 101 is indicated on the Encinitas 1948 and Del Mar 1953 7.5' topographic maps.

Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted for a search of their Sacred Lands files and for a contact list of interested tribes and persons. The search identified no Native American cultural resources within the SELRP APE. A contact program consisting of an information letter, map, and response form was sent to each of the tribes and persons on the contact list. Examples are provided in Appendix C. A summary of the contact program, which is ongoing, is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Native American Contacts

Tribe	Person Contacted	Date	Medium	Comment
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Edwin Romero (Chairperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	Spoke with the assistant to the Chairperson; the Chairperson is currently Clifford LaChappa. Left a message requesting whether they would prefer a new letter sent via mail or email.
	Clifford LaChappa (Chairperson)	3/18/2013	Telephone call	No response
		3/21/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message requesting address confirmation for a new letter to be sent; no response.
Inaja Band of Mission Indians	Rebecca Osuna (Spokesperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	No answer, no voicemail option.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	No answer, no voicemail option.
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton (Director of Cultural Resources)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	Mr. Linton requested (1) that a Kumeyaay monitor be present for ground excavations, and (2) information regarding what main organizations are involved.

Tribes	Person Contacted	Date	Medium	Comment
		3/18/2013	Email	Mr. Linton was informed via email that the two main organizations are San Diego County Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Jamul Indian Village	Chairperson	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	No answer and no call back.
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	Ron Christman	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone Call	No answer, no option to leave a message.
		3/18/2013	Telephone Call	No response.
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	Steve Banegas (Spokesperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	Mr. Banegas thought that the information letter should not have been sent to him.
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	Bernice Paipa (Vice Spokesperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Spoke with the receptionist; Ms. Paipa was not in, and requested a call on Monday.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	Requested that the letter be resent via email.
		3/19/2013	Email	Information letter, map, and response form re-sent via email.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	No response.
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message; no response.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	Not available.
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Shane Chapparosa (Chairman)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	Requested that the letter be re-sent via email.
		3/14/2013	Email	Information letter, map, and response form re-sent via email.

Tribe	Person Contacted	Date	Medium	Comment
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Leroy J. Elliott (Chairperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	No response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	No response.
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Mark Romero (Chairperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Requested that the letter be re-sent via fax.
		3/15/2013	Fax	Information letter, map, and response form sent via fax.
Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians	Bennae Calac (Tribal Council Member)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Requested that the letter be re-sent via email.
		3/15/2013	Email	Information letter, map, and response form re-sent via email.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Cultural Department (Carmen Mojado)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Requested (1) a copy of the cultural report be sent, (2) a response with the name corrected. Informed Ms. Mojado that the cultural report has not yet been finalized.
		3/15/2013	Email	Revised response form sent via email.
San Pasqual Band of Indians	Kristie Orosco (Environmental Coordinator)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	Ms. Orosco requested information regarding the exact EIR/EIS activity proposed, and stated that Native American monitors have to be present, preferably recruited from the San Pasqual Band of Indians as the project area is within the area classified as their territory.
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Allen E. Lawson (Chairperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/18/2013	Telephone call	No answer.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Danny Tucker (Chairperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	Left a voicemail message.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	No response.

Tribe	Person Contacted	Date	Medium	Comment
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Anthony R. Pico (Chairperson)	2/15/2013	Letter	Information letter, map, and response form; no response.
		3/14/2013	Telephone call	No answer, no voicemail option.
		3/15/2013	Telephone call	No answer, no voicemail option.

Summary of Contacts

Mr. Linton, Director of Cultural Resources for the Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel, requested that a Kumeyaay monitor be present during excavations for the project. Ms. Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians requested a copy of the cultural resources technical report. Ms. Orosco, Environmental Coordinator of the San Pasqual Band of Indians, requested additional information regarding the activities proposed for the EIR/EIS, and identified that a Native American cultural monitor from the tribe should be present during activities associated with the project.

Historic Structures

Four historic built resources have been identified within the project area, including a historic road and three bridges. The first resource, U.S. Highway 101 (P-37-033047), is well over 50 years old, but has been widened and improved many times over the years. Although the alignment has not been altered, the roadway itself has a low potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR due to loss of integrity. The three bridges, Bridge Nos. 57C0210, 570458L and 570458R, have been previously evaluated in the California Department of Transportation Historic Highway Bridge Inventory and listed as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP. They are also considered not eligible for the CRHR. The records and literature search found no historic buildings are within 0.5 mile of the SELRP area. No potentially eligible historic properties nor historical resources for the purposes of CEQA have been identified, and no impacts to historic resources are anticipated.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The cultural resources field investigations in support of the proposed SELRP were conducted by a team of two AECOM archaeologists on November 6, 7, and 15, 2012. As described previously, the investigations were conducted at previously recorded sites that appeared to be within or adjacent to the SELRP APE and planned areas of disturbance on stable surfaces. Based on analysis of the results of the records search performed for the project, these surveys were focused on examining locations where cultural resources sites had been previously recorded, within, or in proximity to the footprint of proposed project activities that could potentially impact/adversely affect these resources. Eight different locations were examined at which a total of eight cultural resource sites and a structure are recorded (Table 3). Seven of the surveyed locations are located

in the west basin portion of the lagoon with the additional location in the east basin area. The survey areas are indicated in Figure 5.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Sites Visited during Survey

Survey Area*	Site	Description
1	CA-SDI-13,753	Shell midden with two metates, one pestle, and animal bone
1	CA-SDI-14,057	Prehistoric habitation area
2	CA-SDI-215/H	Shell midden, historic trash dump; partially destroyed by railroad construction
2	CA-SDI-15066	Five flakes, one mano, one core, and two discrete shell scatters
2	CA-SDI-17,777	Historic trash deposit
3	SELRP-3	Segment of Coast Highway 101
4	CA-SDI-6854H	Four concrete foundations associated with a circa 1915 kelp processing factory
5	CA-SDI-6850	Large shell midden with scattered artifacts
6	CA-SDI-20,816	Shell scatter
8	CA-SDI-13,903	Shell and artifact scatter

* No archaeological sites were found at survey area 7.

The following discussion describes the conditions at the time of fieldwork and the findings. Sites are discussed in order by their survey area, as indicated in Table 3 and Figure 5.

Survey Results, West Basin

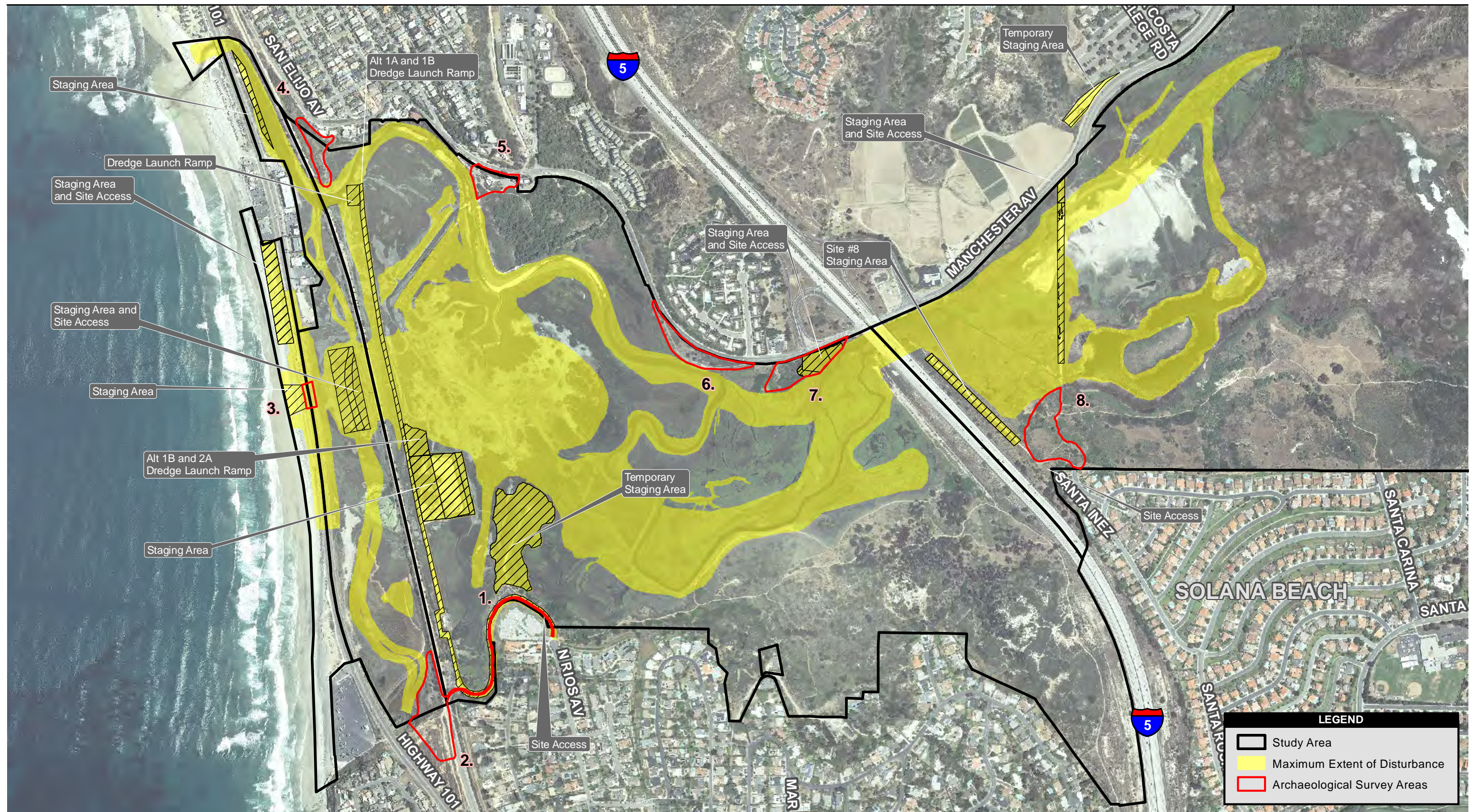
CA-SDI-13,753 – Survey Area 1

This location is along the proposed access road improvement from North Rios Avenue. Prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-13,753 was previously recorded on top of the bluff above this road. This bluff-top area is now developed in residences. The site was originally recorded as a shell midden with two metates, a pestle, and mammal bone (Anonymous n.d.).

During the present survey, periodic sewer/storm drain manhole covers were observed along the dirt access road. It appears that the current road was cut into the base of the bluff as part of the construction/installation of the large sewer line. A sparse scatter of marine shell genera consisting almost entirely of *Chione*, *Argopectin*, and *Ostrea*, was observed along the slopes adjacent to the road edges. Also observed in one location were two small pieces of what appeared to be burned mammal bone. No artifacts, however, were observed in the area during the survey. All of the materials observed appeared to be in a disturbed context likely from both natural (erosion) and human-related (construction) activities. The construction of the sewer line and graded dirt road disturbed materials that probably eroded from the bluff above, i.e., site CA-SDI-13,753. On the bluff side of the existing dirt road, it was observed that such erosion is still

Figure 4
Records Search Results

Confidential map on file with the County of San Diego



Source: SANDAG 2012; DPR; City of Encinitas 2010; AECOM; Moffatt/Nichol 2013

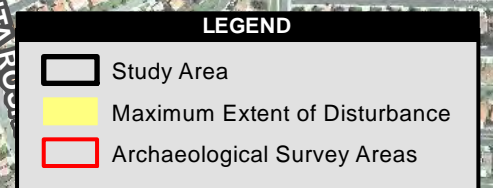
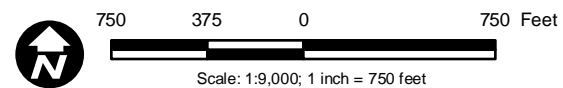


Figure 5
Archaeological Survey Areas

currently occurring as these same shell species can be seen in pieces of the bluff that have fairly recently eroded down from the edge of the bluff top.

Although it appears that the items observed were most likely out-of-context materials derived from site CA-SDI-13,753 on the bluff above, the potential remains for the presence of undisturbed prehistoric deposits to be present.

SDI-14,057 (W-51) – Survey Area 1

Originally recorded by Malcom Rogers (n.d.) as SDM-W-51A, site CA-SDI-14,057 was a habitation site along the edge of the bluff east of the current north end of North Rios Avenue. Portions of the site were previously tested by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 1982 and Gallegos & Associates in 1995. Smith identified the site as eligible for the NRHP and recommended data recovery prior to development. In 1995, Gallegos & Associates conducted a surface survey and testing program. The site dimensions were recorded as 50 m by 130 m. Cultural material was found to depths of 70 cm, and included flakes, groundstone, cores, stone tools, fire-affected rock, a discoidal, shell, and mammal bone (Harris et al. 1995). This location is currently occupied by part of a housing track that may have completely destroyed CA-SDI-14,057. No evidence of this site was identified during the current survey.

CA-SDI-215/H, CA-SDI-15,066, and CA-SDI-17,777, – Survey Area 2

Site CA-SDI-215/H was originally recorded as a mapped location with no other information (Treganza n.d.). In 1979, Fink recorded a small shell midden with scattered flakes on a bluff overlooking the lagoon (Fink 1979a). Fink recorded no dimensions for the site, but noted that the depth of the deposit was at least 50–100 cm (Fink 1979a). It was also noted that the site was badly disturbed by off-road vehicle trails and a former road. In 1981, the site was revisited by Noah for the Solana Beach Sierra Trunk Sewerline Replacement project. Noah recorded one mano, one basalt flake, and marine shell in an area measuring 60 m by 60 m. Also noted on the site record (Noah 1981) was the discovery in 1935 of a prehistoric human burial during excavations in the site area for a sewer line.

In August 1998, the area was revisited by Dietler and McGinnis. Dietler recorded a 15 m by 3 m historic trash dump composed of glass bottles, jars, cans, butchered bone, ceramics, and a 1935 penny, with the temporary designation of “North Dump” (Dietler et al. 1998a). Dietler noted that the deposit was partially destroyed. The deposit was given the trinomial of CA-SDI-215 but was subsequently redesignated CA-SDI-17,777 (Dietler et al. 1998b).

Approximately 25 m south of CA-SDI-17,777, McGinnis recorded a mano, five flakes, two cores and two discrete shell scatters in an area measuring 75 m by 25 m. The site was assigned the designation of CA-SDI-15,066 (McGinnis 1998). McGinnis also noted heavy disturbance from erosion and human activity.

During the current survey, the portion of CA-SDI-215/H, in proximity to the potential project impacts associated with dredging activity, was examined. No surface evidence of the prehistoric component of the site was observed within 250 feet of the APE. One small area of historic trash (approximately 12 m by 12 m), located within approximately 75 feet of the edge of the APE, was observed along the west side along the base of the berm created for the railroad tracks.

This deposit is sufficiently distant from the proposed earth-disturbing activities to avoid being impacted.

SELRP-3/Coast Highway 101 – Survey Area 3

Under Alternative 2A – Proposed Project, an approximately 200-foot-long section of the Highway 101 roadway would be demolished for the proposed new inlet to the lagoon, and a new bridge constructed. No DPR forms for U.S. Highway 101 were previously on file with the SCIC. As discussed in the historic context, the highway has been widened and improved many times over the years. Because this is a historic road alignment, an evaluation is needed to assess the effects of the project on the resource. The evaluation of this segment of the highway is provided in the Coast Highway 101 evaluation section of this report.

Currently, Highway 101 is a paved, four-lane divided highway with bike lanes on both sides and an approximately 5-foot-wide center divide (Plate 2). This section of the highway measures approximately 65 feet in width. The pavement is asphalt, instead of the original oil macadam. The highway in this location has been constructed on a levee, in what appears to be its original alignment. A DPR Primary record and Linear Feature record were prepared (Appendix D) and submitted to the SCIC, which assigned the permanent designation of P-37-033047 to the resource.



Plate 2. Segment of U.S. Highway 101 at proposed new lagoon inlet in 2013. View to the north.

Site CA-SDI-6854H – Survey Area 4

This location is along the northern lagoon margin just east of the railroad tracks. Site CA-SDI-6854H was originally recorded as a historic resource consisting of four oven-like, concrete structures and associated foundations, dating to 1915. These features were identified as kilns associated with the processing of kelp (Fink et al. 1979).

Survey for the present investigation found the features in site CA-SDI-6854 to be intact. However, while the 1979 mapped location places the structures and foundations in the marsh, the foundations are located well above (in elevation) and approximately 400 feet away from the proposed project APE. Therefore, site CA-SDI-6854H will not be affected by the project.

Site CA-SDI-6850 – Survey Area 5

The recorded location of this site, now containing the Nature Center facility, is situated along the northern lagoon margin, between the lagoon edge and Manchester Avenue. Site CA-SDI-6850 was originally recorded as a prehistoric resource consisting of a large shell midden with scattered artifacts, consisting of mostly debitage (Fink 1979b). When originally recorded, it was observed that the construction of Manchester Avenue had removed a substantial portion of the site. At that time, cultural material was observed in the road cuts along both sides of the street with a depth of 12 feet noted in the cut along the south side of the street. Subsequently, in 2007–2008, during archaeological monitoring of the construction of the Nature Center, a midden layer with a rock hearth feature was encountered at a depth of approximately 8 feet (Zepeda-Herman 2008).

Currently, much of the site area is paved or otherwise developed. No cultural materials were observed. While it seems probable that the construction of the Nature Center destroyed much of what remained of site CA-SDI-6850, the possibility still exists that some buried remnants remain within any intact portions of the original landform.

CA-SDI-20,816– Survey Area 6

This location is situated along the northern lagoon margin, between the lagoon edge and Manchester Avenue. It was selected for survey because of its proximity to the mapped location of site CA-SDI-214, which was originally recorded north of Manchester Avenue, in what is currently a developed area. Site CA-SDI-214 was originally recorded as a prehistoric resource with no other description (Treganza n.d.).

Noted south of the Manchester Avenue, during the current survey, was a sparse scatter of marine shell genera consisting almost entirely of *Chione* (Venus clam), *Argopectin* (scallops), and *Ostrea* (oysters), species commonly associated with prehistoric archaeological sites in lagoon settings. More than 25 pieces of shell were found in an area measuring approximately 125 m east-west by 10 m north-south on a slightly elevated landform along the northern edge of San Elijo Lagoon. A possible piece of volcanic debitage was also noted in dirt from a rodent burrow. The presence of several of these materials in rodent excavations suggests the possibility of a subsurface component. The materials observed were given the temporary designation of CA-SDI-20,816. A dirt track that is partially paved and partially graveled bisects the northern edge of the site.

The existing dirt track that is partially within the boundaries of CA-SDI-20,816 will be used for access during the SELRP; however, no project-related improvements will be made and project-related traffic will stay within current limits of disturbance.

Survey Area 7

This location is situated along the northern margin of the lagoon, west of I-5. The area was surveyed due to its proximity to a planned access and staging area. The field investigation found the area is at the base of an approximately-5-foot artificial slope for Manchester Lane, and was marsh under about 8-to-10-inches of standing water. No cultural resources were observed.

Survey Areas, East Basin

CA-SDI-13,903 – Survey Area 8

This location is situated along the southern lagoon margin, between the lagoon edge and a large residential development to the southeast, and I-5 to the southwest. Site CA-SDI-13,903 was originally recorded by Smith (1995) as a prehistoric shell midden with lithic artifacts in an area measuring 395 feet by 170 feet. Smith excavated 24 shovel test and three test units at the site, and found cultural materials to a depth of up to 170 cm (Smith 1995).

During the current survey, a substantial scatter of marine shell consisting mostly of *Chione*, *Argopectin*, and *Ostrea*, species commonly associated with prehistoric archaeological sites in lagoon settings, was observed. Also noted were dark organic soil and fire-affected rocks (hearth stones). These site materials were seen to extend more than 100 feet to the northwest beyond the site boundary as currently recorded at the SCIC. An update to the site record was prepared and submitted to the SCIC.

In relation to the proposed project activities, these materials were seen to extend within 100 feet of the proposed access road improvements and 150 feet of the maximum extent of the project dredging activity. As currently delineated, the earth-disturbing project activities will avoid site CA-SDI-13,903.

SUMMARY, EVALUATION, AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The project includes dredging, staging areas, demolition of a segment of Highway 101 for Alternative 2A – Proposed Project new lagoon inlet and construction of a new bridge, and improvements to one access road on the south side of the lagoon. Sand removed during dredging would be placed at nearshore, offshore, and/or onshore materials placement areas, at locations previously addressed for cultural resources under the RBSP (AECOM 2011). The project APE is the extent of physical disturbance for the undertaking. The temporary flooding necessary for appropriate water depth for dredging operations is not considered a potential source of impact to nearby cultural resources as the floodwaters would be still with no high velocity or continuous wave action that could result in erosion or scouring. The areas of flooding would be within current and historic levels of lagoon inundation.

Numerous prior cultural resources investigations conducted within the project study area have resulted in the identification of several prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The present study focused on revisiting archaeological sites and locations in proximity to areas of proposed disturbance.

The cultural resources pedestrian survey in support of the SELRP EIR/EIS was conducted on November 6, 7, and 11, 2012. Eight locations with eight previously recorded archaeological sites and a segment of Highway 101 were surveyed. Of those eight previously recorded archaeological sites visited during the study, none were found to be within or adjacent to the APE. One new prehistoric archaeological site, a shell scatter (CA-SDI-20,816), was recorded and the site form submitted to the SCIC.

COAST HIGHWAY 101 EVALUATION

The San Diego Coast Route/U.S. Highway 101 in San Diego County was an important development for the establishment of several coastal communities in San Diego, for the access it provided during a definitive era of automobile transportation in southern California, and, later, for its inclusion in the state highway system that spanned the entire coast of California. Other segments of U.S. Highway 101 have been evaluated, and the original route of the Old Redwood Highway in Del Norte County is listed in the NRHP. U.S. Highway 101 appears significant under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, although the entire linear resource has not been fully evaluated, and contributing elements and character-defining features have not been identified. The potential period of significance for U.S. Highway 101 is 1920–1942, when the highway contributed to the development and the character of numerous small coastal communities along its length. This period ended when automobile travel became restricted due to materials shortages from U.S. involvement in WWII.

The highway segment of the Coast Route/U.S. Highway 101 in this study (P-37-033047) is associated with early development in San Diego County and the establishment of the state highway system; it therefore may be a contributing element to a potentially eligible resource, U.S. Highway 101. Individually, the highway segment does not possess a significant association with historical themes or events and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The Coast Route was developed under the California Bureau of Highways and the San Diego County Road Commission. Research has not indicated any associations with specific individuals. The highway segment does not have associations with persons important to local, regional, or national history and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

The highway segment, built over several campaigns, currently represents a modern-era design for highways. It is a four-lane road with modern paving, shoulders, and striping. Although potentially built on its original levee foundation, its current appearance does not indicate a historical design or the incorporation of historic materials and workmanship. The highway segment does not convey a distinctive type of road or highway and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Documentation of the Coast Route in San Diego County indicates that it was developed with standard practices and materials. The highway segment in this study does not have the potential to yield additional information important in history or prehistory and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

U.S. Highway 101 has been realigned, widened, and improved many times over the years. The original length of the Coast Route in San Diego was significantly altered with the onset of urbanization and modern development in the 20th century. However, relatively intact alignments of the highway are found from Torrey Pines northward, including the segment of U.S. Highway 101 that is included in this study. This highway segment retains its original location within the original alignment of the San Diego Coast Route that was later incorporated into U.S. Highway 101. It retains its association with the development of the coastal highway system and the nearby coastal towns that developed along the highway. Its setting has been altered with the introduction of modern-era developments, but it retains its primary setting facing the Pacific Ocean. Its feeling as a coastal road remains; however, it does not retain feeling as an early 20th century two-lane road or a prewar intrastate highway. As a modern-type highway, it does not retain the design, materials, or workmanship dating to its period of significance from 1920–1942.

Based on these aspects, the highway segment does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. As a contributing element to the potentially eligible U.S. Highway 101, the project or project alternatives would not affect its remaining feature that contributes to the integrity of the highway, which is its alignment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The section of Coast Highway 101 (P-37-033047) that would be demolished under Alternative 2A – Proposed Project does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, no additional cultural resources work is recommended for the segment of the highway. Although no archaeological sites have been identified within the APE for the SELRP, the potential exists for buried cultural deposits to be encountered during ground-disturbing construction activities on stable surfaces under lagoon deposits or beneath Highway 101 during construction or retrofitting activities.

It is therefore recommended that a monitoring program be initiated prior to the start of ground-disturbing construction at Highway 101. The program would include:

- Preparation and implementation of a monitoring and discovery plan.
- A training session for project construction personnel conducted by a qualified archaeologist. The training session would include a review of required monitoring locations and communication protocols, types of cultural resources that might be encountered, cultural resources responsibilities, protection procedures, and avoidance measures.
- Archaeological and Native American cultural monitoring during all mechanical excavations in sediments with the potential for NRHP- or CRHR-eligible resources, including mechanical excavation associated with the Highway 101 bridge and inlet, if, and when such excavation encounters intact, stable sediments.

Accidental disturbance to nearby cultural resources could occur during construction use of the existing access road near sites CA-SDI-13903 and CA-SDI-20,816 and result in a potentially significant impact. Use of exclusionary fencing to avoid inadvertent disturbance of known cultural resources in proximity to the APE, staging areas, and access roads is recommended. The temporary exclusionary fencing should be placed parallel to, but outside of the APE, staging area, or access road existing limits of disturbance in locations where an unevaluated or NRHP- or CRHR-eligible cultural resource is within 15 feet. Specifically, exclusionary fencing should be placed parallel to existing access roads used for construction access near sites CA-SDI-13903 and CA-SDI-20,816.

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APPENDIX A
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Tanya Wahoff

Staff Archaeologist/ Lithic Technology Specialist

Education

MA , Archaeology and Heritage, Leicester University, United Kingdom, 2008
BA, Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1980

Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for Historic Archaeology

Publications + Technical Papers

Archaeological Landscapes on San Clemente Island: A View from the North End Shelter. M.A. thesis, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester (2008).

Flaked and Battered Stone, in Piecing Together the Prehistory of Landing Hill: A Place Remembered, with J. Cleland, A. York, and L. Willey, Chapter 13, EDAW Cultural Publications No. 3 (2007).

Evidence for Post-Mission Period Native American Ceremonial Activity on San Clemente Island, California (with A.L. York). Proceedings of the Fifth Channel Islands Symposium, Santa Barbara (1999).

Flaked Lithic Tools From Recent Investigations on the Salton Sea Test Base. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 12. Society for California Archeology, Fresno (1999).

Recent Data on Subsistence and Environmental Change from Southern Santa Rosa Island. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 10. Society for California Archaeology, Fresno (1997).

With more than 25 years of cultural resources management experience, Tanya Wahoff possesses expertise in prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, and laboratory analyses. During her professional career, Ms. Wahoff has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, monitoring programs, and laboratory analyses for projects throughout the western United States. Ms. Wahoff is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA And other regulations pertaining to cultural resources. As part of interdisciplinary teams, she has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for EAs, EIRs, and EISs, and prepared management plans. Ms. Wahoff currently serves as Cultural Resources Laboratory Director for the San Diego office.

Ms. Wahoff's extensive experience in laboratory analysis includes historic artifacts, groundstone, and shell beads, with a special emphasis on flaked lithics. She has conducted lithic analysis for projects involving numerous large prehistoric quarries and lithic reduction sites, including projects situated on or adjacent to Sugarloaf Mountain, a massive obsidian quarry located near Owens Valley in eastern California. Ms. Wahoff has also participated in lithic workshops directed by Steven Shackley (Lowie Museum) and John Fagan (Oregon State University).

Representative Project Experience

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, EIS/LEIS for a Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake (NAWSCL)

Cultural resources specialist on a multidisciplinary team for preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS)/legislative environmental impact statement (LEIS) in support of an application to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with the continued withdrawal of approximately 1.1 million acres of public land within NAWSCL. [2011 – Ongoing]

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Package 7 Project, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator and monitoring supervisor during upgrades to Sewage Treatment Plant 12 on the San Mateo floodplain on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Previously unrecorded portions of prehistoric site CA-SDI-1313/14,791 discovered during monitoring were tested and evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places. [2010 – Ongoing]

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest and Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, Tertiary Treatment Plant Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Field director for evaluation of prehistoric site CA-SDI-14,170 and testing of four additional previously identified prehistoric sites and two discovery sites for a reclaimed water pipeline. Responsible for coordination with MCB Camp Pendleton Base Archaeologist, Prevost Marshall Office, traffic control, Native American monitors, project biologist, and subconsultants. Coauthor of the work plan and technical report. Laboratory director for the cataloging and conducted artifact analyses. [2006 – 2011]

California State Parks, Jolly Boy, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, San Diego, CA

Project manager and field director for testing, data recovery, and construction monitoring for renovations to an existing building on the site of the former Aguilar Serrano adobe in Old Town San Diego. Coauthor of the technical report. [2007 – 2011]

Sempra Energy and Utilities, Coronado 69-kilovolt Utilities Relocation Area Monitoring, San Diego, CA

Project archaeologist who supervised archaeological monitoring of trenching for a 69-kilovolt cable and directed evaluation of two buried historic features discovered during monitoring. Coordinated with Sempra. Primary author of the monitoring and evaluation report. [2004]

Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, North Baja Gas Pipeline Project, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Field supervisor for cultural resources monitoring of an approximately 80-mile-long gas pipeline between Blythe, California, and the US/Mexican border. Supervised up to 20 archaeological and Native American monitors during the 6-month monitoring effort. Supervised survey and wrote 12 addendum reports for supplemental surveys. Supervised data recovery at five discovery sites found during construction of the pipeline. Supervised lab and conducted lithic analysis. [2000 – 2003]

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest and Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, Archaeological Evaluation and Testing of Site CA-SDI-17,912, PPV Phase VI, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Project manager and Principal Investigator for testing and National Register of Historic Places evaluation of a prehistoric site. The project is in support of the Military Family Housing Public/Private Housing Venture. [2008 – 2010]

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest and Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC), Naval Airplane Crash Site Project, San Diego County, CA

Field director for geophysical investigations of 3.5 acres in Ramona, the location of a 1961 crash of a Grumman F4/F9 Cougar naval aircraft. Recordation of prehistoric bedrock milling site CA-SDI-19,731. [2009 – 2010]

Rebecca Apple, RPA
Principal/Practice Leader,
Cultural Resources Group/
Senior Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University
BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University

Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Accreditation

Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology

Awards + Honors

Phi Kappa Phi
Phi Beta Kappa
University Scholar

Publications + Technical Papers

Introduction to Recent Archeological Investigations at the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County California. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 12. Fresno, California (1999).

Recent Archaeological Investigations in the North Las Vegas Valley (with J.H. Cleland and M.S. Kelly). In Crossing the Borders: Quaternary Studies in Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada. San Bernardino County Museum Association Special Publication (1991).

Presentations

Ancient Trails and Rock Features. Paper presented at the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California (2012)

Setting the Scene: Interpretive Planning and Implementation in Old Town Historic State Park. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Burbank, California (2008).

Mapping and Managing Pathways to the Past. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California (2002).

Introduction to Recent Archaeological Investigations at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California. Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1998).

A Lake Mojave Period Site Near Silver Lake, California (with A. York). Presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena (1992).

Preliminary Project Results of the San Diego County Studies for the Southwest Powerlink Transmission Project. Presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1983).

Rebecca Apple has more than 25 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as senior archaeologist for AECOM. Her experience includes managing cultural resources compliance efforts for large complex projects. She is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of NHPA and CEQA. She has managed numerous cultural resource projects, including prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic studies. She has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, and monitoring programs. She has also prepared management plans and conducted feasibility studies. Her work frequently includes consultation with municipal, state, and federal agencies, as well as Native American representatives and the public. As part of interdisciplinary teams, she has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for ISs, EAs, EIRs, and EISs. Her experience includes cultural resource investigations for power plants, transmission lines, pipelines, highways, landfills, water resource facilities, military installations, and commercial and residential development.

Representative Project Experience**Solar Millennium, Power Projects, Riverside County, CA**

Cultural Resources Principal in Charge for three proposed solar projects encompassing over 17,000 acres of survey in eastern California. Responsible for oversight of archaeological and architectural surveys, technical reports, agency coordination (including Bureau of and Management and California Energy Commission), and Section 106 compliance efforts. Six sites have been subject to evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. [2009 – 2011]

Imperial Valley Solar Project, Imperial County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for oversight of cultural resources compliance efforts, including participating in preparation of a Programmatic Agreement and testifying at a CEC Evidentiary hearing. [2009 – 2011]

California High Speed Train, Merced, Madera, and Fresno Counties, CA

Co-Principal Investigator for 60-mile segment of a proposed high speed train route between Merced and Fresno. Project involved surveys and preparing documents: Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Architectural Survey Report, and Historic Properties Survey Report under a Programmatic Agreement between the Federal Railroad Administration, California High Speed Rail Authority, State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. [2011]

NAVFAC Southwest and Navy Region Southwest, Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

Principal in charge responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of nine archaeological sites on the northern portion of San Clemente Island in SWAT 1/TAR 4. [2006 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest Indefinite Quantity Contract for Cultural Resource Services, CA and AZ

Contract manager for multiple task orders on a variety of projects involving archaeological surveys and archaeological evaluations throughout California and Arizona. Tasks include managing budget, overseeing staff, acting as point of contact, and preparation of final reports. Contract Manager/Principal Investigator [1998 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range: Cultural Resources Survey of 12 Targets and Monitoring of 14 Archaeological Sites, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Project manager who directed cultural resource survey of 1,523 acres and site monitoring program on CMAGR. Inventoried site types were lithic scatters, trail segments, pot drops, rock features, and a mining area. Monitoring program included lithic scatters, rock art, cleared circles, mining complexes, and a segment of historic road. [2004 – 2005]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Archaeological Survey for the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range Central Training Area, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Imperial, CA

Responsible for cultural resource survey of proposed central training area on CMAGR. The 1,580-acre survey identified four sites on R-2507S and four on R-2507 N. One of the sites on the South Range (the remains of a ranch complex) and three of the sites on the North Range (rock art, ceramics scatter, and a rock ring) were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Project Archaeologist [2002 – 2003]

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Data Recovery for Goat Canyon Retention Basin Border Field State Park, San Diego County, CA

As Cultural Resources Project Manager, conducted data recovery under stringent time constraints based on wildlife issues and construction schedule. Excavation of 50 units at CA-SDI-16,047 Locus B indicated that the site was a buried temporary camp whose occupants exploited littoral, near-shore, and terrestrial subsistence resources. Data recovery investigations successfully collected data important in local and regional prehistory. The identification of a single component locus dating to the Archaic-Late transition is an important contribution. [2003 – 2004]

Theodore Cooley, RPA

Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1982
BA, Anthropology, California State College, Long Beach, 1970

Professional Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists

Certifications

County of San Diego, CA Certified Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
City of San Diego, CA Certified Principal Investigator for Monitoring Projects
County of Orange, CA Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator
County of Riverside, CA Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator
Approved lists in the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles, California

Training

40-Hour HAZWOPER Training

Publications

Archaeological Excavation at the Village of Pámu, Ramona Valley, California. (with Laura Barre) *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Vol. 17, pp. 43–56 (2004).

Observations on Settlement and Subsistence During the Late La Jolla Complex–Prehistoric Interface as Evidenced at Site CA-SDI-11,767, Lower San Diego River Valley San Diego County, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Vol. 11, pp. 1–6 (1998).

Early Period Results from Data Recovery Conducted on a Portion of Stratified Prehistoric Site, CA-SDI-9,243, San Diego County, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Vol. 8, pp. 227–238 (1995).

Observations on Hydration Measurements of Obsidian Deriving from Buried Deposits from Site CA-SBA-2028, at Gaviota, Santa Barbara County, California. *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory*, No. 37, pp. 27–30 (1992).

Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-97: A Multicomponent Coastal Site at Gaviota, California (with Jon M. Erlandson, Roy Dugger, and Richard Carrico). *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory*, No. 37, pp. 49–80 (1992).

Contributing author. Archaeological Investigations on the Rancho San Clemente, Orange County, California. (Principal Author Constance Cameron). *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory*, No. 27 (1989).

A Fluted Projectile Point Fragment from the Southern California Coast: Chronology and Context at CA-SBa-1951 (with Jon M. Erlandson and Richard Carrico). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* Volume 9, Number 1, pp. 120–128 (1987).

Excavations and Investigations at CA-Ora-183, the Newland House Site, Huntington Beach, California (with Marie Cottrell, Constance Cameron, Vada Drummy-Chapel, and Adella Schroth). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* Volume 21, Number 1, January, pp. 1–77 (1985).

The Biface Reduction Technique Exhibited at a Southern California Quarry Workshop Site: LAn-844. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* Volume 20, Number 3, July pp. 5–17 (1984).

Investigations of CA-SCal-137 Bulrush Canyon, Catalina Island, California (with Marie G. Cottrell and Joyce M. Clevenger). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* Volume 16, Numbers 1 and 2, January and April, pp. 5–25 (1980).

Ted Cooley has 40 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

Project Experience

California High-Speed Rail Authority, High Speed Train Project, CA

Field director for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of three alternative high-speed train alignment corridors, extending from the city of Merced to the city of Fresno in the San Joaquin Valley. Duties included direction of the field crew and participation in the analysis of results and report preparation. [01/2011 – Ongoing]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station Archaeological Evaluations, Orange County, CA

Field director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site P-30-1503 within the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station along the margin of the Anaheim Creek drainage wetlands system. This project involved testing for the depth and horizontal extent, as well as a significance evaluation of this Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew and participation in the analysis and report preparation. [10/2010 – Ongoing]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA

Field director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site CA-SNI-41 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved testing for depth and horizontal extent, as well as significance evaluation of this Middle and Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew and participation in the analysis and report preparation. [05/2010 – Ongoing]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Compliance Documentation Support Services for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Environmental Security Section, San Diego County, CA

Provided support services on base in the preparation of documentation and correspondence for agency submittal for federal NEPA and Section 106 compliance requirements, principally to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), for several large construction projects. [01/2010 – Ongoing]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA

Field archaeologist for archaeological evaluation of prehistoric sites CA-SNI-316, CA-SNI-361, and CA-SNI-550 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved the significance testing and evaluation of these Middle and Late Holocene sites, and the analysis and synthesis of results with existing island-wide archaeological data. Duties included field crew member and participation in the analysis and report preparation. [10/2009 – Ongoing]

Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Raw Water Pipeline Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory Project, San Diego County, CA

Project archaeologist and principal investigator for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of two alternative pipeline alignment corridors, totalling approximately 9 miles in length. Author of the technical report of results from the survey and inventory program. [10/2009 – 10/2010]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Sage Hill Preserve Cultural Resources Inventory, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of the Sage Hill Open Space Preserve in unincorporated west central San Diego County. Directed the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the proposed 234-acre natural park preserve located in coastal foothills. Co-authored the technical report of results from the survey program. [09/2009 – 02/2010]

RRG Weldon, Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program, Kern County, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, directed the field survey and site documentation for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 425-acre solar facility near Lake Isabella in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of Kern for the implementation of CEQA. [06/2009 – 10/2010]

Abengoa Mojave Solar, Cultural Resources Inventory and Resource Evaluation Program, San Bernardino County, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, supervised the survey of a proposed 1,765-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert. Also supervised the archaeological documentation and Phase II testing efforts, and co-authored the technical reports of results from the survey and testing programs. [05/2009 – 11/2010]

Solar Millennium, Ridgecrest Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program, Kern County, CA

Co-field director of field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 1,757-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert. Participated in the preparation of the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms

and was a contributing author to the technical report of results from the survey program. [05/2009 – Ongoing]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Boulder Oaks, Lakeside Linkage, Sycamore/Goodan, and Lusardi Open Space Preserves and Regional Parks Cultural Resources Inventories, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of four open space preserves and regional parks in unincorporated central San Diego County. The projects involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation in resource management. Inventory reports included extensive archival research and historical narrative, an inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources developed in consultation with Native Americans. [Prior to AECOM]

Parsons Brinkerhoff, State Route 94 Operational Improvements Inventory and Evaluation, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist of cultural resources field survey efforts, and documentation and evaluation related to proposed operational improvements along an 18-mile-long stretch of State Route 94 in San Diego County. Development of documentation in the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) format for archaeological and built environment resources. [Prior to AECOM]

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, Statewide, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for surveys, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to infrastructure replacements and development throughout the state on both private and public lands, including of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and US Forest Service (USFS). Project involved completion of State of California DPR forms, assessment of resource significance according to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and CEQA significance criteria, and management recommendations. [Prior to AECOM]

Blackwater USA, West Cultural Resources Phase I and Phase II Studies, Potrero, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, supervised the survey of an approximately 850-acre area in eastern San Diego County

and the test excavation of identified prehistoric sites. Supervised the archaeological documentation, extended Phase I testing, and Phase II testing efforts under the County of San Diego Guidelines implemented in September 2006. [Prior to AECOM]

Private Development Client, Circle P Ranch Housing Development Project, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator for a Phase I cultural resources inventory and survey and extended Phase I site testing program involving a prehistoric and historic site, CA-SDI-17,910/H, located within the approximately 15-acre project property near Valley Center, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, interaction with Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

Private Development Client, Blossom Valley Housing Development Project, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator for a Phase I cultural resources inventory and survey and extended Phase I site testing program involving prehistoric site CA-SDI-17,968 within the approximately 50-acre project property in Blossom Valley, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, interaction with Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

County of San Diego Department of Public Works (DPW), Jacumba Community Park Restroom Facility National Register and CEQA Testing Program, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator for a National Register and CEQA significance testing program conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-17,979 to be impacted by the construction of a restroom facility. Directed all project archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with DPW personnel and with Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

City of Goleta, General Plan EIR Cultural and Paleontological Resources Section, Santa Barbara County, CA

Task manager for and participant in the preparation of the cultural resources section of the environmental impact

report (EIR) for the Goleta General Plan. The project required the gathering and synthesis of background information, existing conditions, paleontological data, and regulatory requirements, and interaction with local individuals, interest groups, and personnel of the city of Goleta. [Prior to AECOM]

Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians, Big Sandy Rancheria Casino, Fresno County, CA

Supervisory archeologist for a field survey and cultural resources site testing program for a proposed gaming facility near Friant, California. Project responsibilities included assisting in the supervision of field survey and site testing, and participation in report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Otay Water District, 30-inch Recycled Water Pipeline, Reservoir, and Pump Station, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator for a Historic Properties Inventory and Survey for a 6.1-mile-long 30-inch-diameter recycled water pipeline route, and for a reservoir site pump station. A National Register and CEQA significance testing program was conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-17,668 to be impacted by construction. Directed all project archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with the Otay Water District, private contractor personnel, and Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

Private Development Client, Emerald Oaks Housing Development Project, Ramona, CA

Project supervising archaeologist and co-principal investigator for a cultural resources survey and extended Phase I site boundary testing and Phase II evaluation program involving five prehistoric sites within the 311-acre project property. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

Starwood Development Company, Crosby Estate Golf Course Development, San Diego County, CA

Project supervising archaeologist for a cultural resources evaluation and site-indexing program involving the C.W. Harris Site Complex and other adjacent historic and prehistoric sites within the project property and adjacent open space areas. Project duties consisted of direction of fieldwork, monitoring of construction activities, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted for US Army

Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 Permit compliance. [Prior to AECOM]

San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), As-Needed Surveys for Geotechnical and Water Facility Construction Projects, San Diego, CA

Project manager and principal investigator for six archaeological survey and/or monitoring projects conducted over a 3-year period. The programs, all situated in western San Diego County, California, consisted of evaluations through background research and field surveys of proposed drilling/boring sites, pump stations, and other facility locations, and, when required, monitoring of drilling/boring and facility construction operations situated in areas determined as sensitive. The project included background research, field surveys, preparation of technical reports, interaction with Water Authority engineers for project redesign, and interaction with construction personnel for successful monitoring. [Prior to AECOM]

Mark S. and Colleen J. McArthur, and Donald C. "Skip" White, Oak Country Estates, Ramona, CA

Project supervising archaeologist and co-principal investigator for a cultural resources survey and extended Phase I site boundary testing and Phase II evaluation program involving 30 mostly late-prehistoric sites within the 648-acre project property. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

Tetra Tech EM, San Luis Rey Land Outfall Pipeline Alternatives Constraints Study, Oceanside, CA

Principal investigator and overall field supervisor for this archaeological resource inventory and constraints study program, conducted in compliance with CEQA. The purpose of this project was to assess the relative cultural resources impacts within four alternative route corridors for a proposed additional outfall pipeline from an existing inland water treatment plant to the ocean through the city of Oceanside in San Diego County. The project consisted of background research, spot check field survey of the alternative alignment corridors, and completion of the project data analysis and technical report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Davis-Eagle Property, Archaeological Survey and Constraints Study, Ramona, CA

Project supervising archaeologist and co-project manager of an archaeological survey of 1,231 acres for a development constraints analysis. The project required the discovery and recordation of all cultural resources on the property to provide data for an analysis of the constraints that cultural resources might represent relative to future development of the property. Served as over-all supervisor of archaeological field and site recordation activities, co-managed the project, and conducted the cultural resources constraints analysis and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego Water Department, San Pasqual Reclaimed Water Project Cultural Resources Inventory Study, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator for a cultural resources study of 8.15 miles of reclaimed water pipeline route and 12 acres of water tank facility construction. Project responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, and technical report preparation. The project was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the city of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

California State Department of Parks and Recreation, Point Magu State Park Water Pipeline Route Archaeological Survey, Ventura County, CA

Principal investigator for cultural resources survey of an 8-mile-long water pipeline route along Big Sycamore Canyon. Project responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, GPS site location, and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

California State Department of Parks and Recreation, Malibu Creek State Park Archaeological Survey, Los Angeles County, CA

Principal investigator for cultural resources survey of the 94-acre Tapia Park sub-unit within Malibu Creek State Park. Project responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, GPS site location, and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA. [Prior to AECOM]

USDA Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest Archaeological Overview, Cleveland National Forest, CA

As researcher/document co-author, participated in the preparation of the Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest, California. The project consisted of a review and assessment of existing archaeological resources data on file at the Cleveland National Forest. Project

responsibilities included participation in background research, data analysis, and technical report preparation. The project was conducted in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [Prior to AECOM]

County of San Diego DPW, Ramona Soils Source Project, Ramona, CA

Principal investigator for Phase I survey of a 30-acre property and Phase II testing/evaluation program of prehistoric site CA-SDI-16,386 and historic site CA-SDI-16,399. Supervised all project archaeological activities, including data analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with the Native America Heritage Commission and with County of San Diego Department of Public Works personnel. [Prior to AECOM]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Naval Submarine Base Point Loma Data Recovery Project, San Diego, CA

Co-author of the technical document, Archaeological Data Recovery Report for a Portion CA-SDI-48 at Buildings 139 and 158, Naval Submarine Base, San Diego. The project consisted of a data recovery program conducted at National Register prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-48, located on the Point Loma Naval Submarine Base. Project responsibilities included participation in background research, data analysis, and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Metromedia Fiber Optic Line Project, CA

Project archaeologist for cultural resources studies conducted in compliance with CEQA of more than 300 miles of proposed routes for the emplacement of fiber optic cable lines along existing streets and railroad rights-of-way within San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Project involvement included background research, field surveys, site recordation, and technical report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Calvary Lutheran Church, Data Recovery Project, Solana Beach, CA

Co-principal investigator for a data recovery program conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-10,238 (SDM-W-36), important under CEQA. Program responsibilities consisted of completion of background research, overall supervision of field personnel, data analysis, and technical report preparation. The program also

required interaction with Calvary Lutheran Church personnel, Native American consultants, the city of Solana Beach, and the State Historic Preservation Office. [Prior to AECOM]

San Diego County Water Authority, Mexico/United States Colorado River Conveyance Facility, San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA

Principal investigator for archaeological surveys and monitoring of geotechnical drilling/boring sites. The program consisted of evaluations, background research, and field survey of 26 proposed drilling/boring site locations and the subsequent monitoring of five of the drilling/boring operations situated in areas determined as sensitive. The locations were distributed along two proposed pipeline routes between San Vicente Lake and the Yuha Basin. Project involvement included background research, field surveys, preparation of technical reports, and interaction with the San Diego County Water Authority, BLM, and USDA Forest Service. [Prior to AECOM]

Private Development Client, Dry Creek Native American Gaming Facility, Sonoma County, CA

Project archaeologist for cultural resources field survey for a proposed gaming facility in Dry Creek Valley. Project responsibilities included field surveys and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Bennett Consolidated, Otay Travel Center Project, Otay Mesa, CA

Principal investigator for a significance testing program of two prehistoric sites, CA-SDI-10,067 and CA-SDI-12,878. Directed all project archaeological activities, including data analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with subcontractors and County of San Diego planning personnel. [Prior to AECOM]

City of American Canyon, Wastewater Facility & Sewer Line Extension Routes, Napa County, CA

Project archaeologist for cultural resources field surveys of proposed emplacement of sewer pipelines along future and existing city streets within the city of American Canyon. Project responsibilities included field surveys, site recordation, and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Fallbrook Naval Ordnance Center Historic Properties Inventory, Seal Beach, CA

Project manager, principal investigator, and overall field supervisor for an archaeological resource inventory program that consisted of background research, field surveys of 5,800 acres, and completion of the project data analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [Prior to AECOM]

Talega Associates, Focused Data Recovery Project, San Juan Capistrano, CA

Co-principal investigator for a focused data recovery program conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-907, Locus A, important under CEQA, located in Orange County, California. Program responsibilities consisted of completion of background research, direct supervision of field personnel, data analysis, and technical report preparation. The program also required interaction with Native American consultants and County of Orange personnel. [Prior to AECOM]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Naval Air Station Miramar EIS Cultural Resources Studies for the Base Realignment and Closure Project, San Diego, CA

For more than 2 years, served as task manager and overall field supervisor for cultural resources studies with principal investigator responsibilities on this major cultural resource program. The program consisted of background research for, and field surveys of, more than 3,500 acres for numerous proposed facility locations. Project duties consisted of overall direction of fieldwork and supervision and participation in the project data analysis, technical report preparation, and field construction monitoring for US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit compliance. [Prior to AECOM]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field Project, San Diego, CA

Directed cultural resources studies as project manager and principal investigator for this 3-year Environmental Assessment program consisting of a Phase I inventory and Phase II evaluation for the construction of a helicopter outlying landing field. Four alternative locations were inventoried and three prehistoric sites, located within the preferred alternative, were tested for National Register eligibility. Project duties included overall direction and supervision of the project fieldwork, data analysis, technical report preparation, and interaction with various base and agency personnel. [Prior to AECOM]

San Diego County Water Authority, Emergency Water Storage Project, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator for archaeological surveys and site evaluations. This large-scale project lasted for more than 2 years and included field surveys of more than 3,500 acres for alternative reservoir sites and appurtenant facilities, and approximately 40 miles of alternative pipeline routes. It included interaction with local Native American groups. [Prior to AECOM]

US Navy, Point Loma Submarine Base Data Recovery, San Diego, CA

Project manager and co-principal investigator for a data recovery program conducted at National Register prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-10,945, located on the Point Loma Naval Submarine Base. Program required interaction and coordination with base personnel, and interaction with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. [Prior to AECOM]

Metropolitan Transit District Board, Mission Valley West Light Transit Limited Data Recovery, San Diego, CA

Task manager and principal investigator for a Limited Data Recovery Program conducted at National Register prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-11,767, located on the Star Dust Golf Course. Program required interaction and coordination with Native American monitors and US Army Corps of Engineers personnel for 404 Permit requirements. [Prior to AECOM]

PCL Civil Contractors, East Mission Gorge Interceptor Pump Station and Force Main Cultural Resources Data Recovery, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator and co-project manager for a data recovery program conducted at National Register eligible prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-9,243 to be impacted by construction of a reclaimed water force main pipeline. Directed all project archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with city of San Diego water utilities personnel and Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

City of Chula Vista and County of San Diego, Otay Ranch Planned Development Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Chula Vista, CA

Principal investigator and co-project manager of an archaeological survey of 6,000 acres of proposed

development on three parcel areas of the 23,088-acre Otay Ranch. The project required evaluation of all cultural resources on the ranch property. Directed archaeological activities, co-managed the project, supervised analysis and report preparation, and interacted with County of San Diego and City of Chula Vista personnel. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego Water Utilities Department, Crown Point and Rose Creek Portion of the Mission Bay Sewage Interceptor System Phase V Archaeological Testing Program-Department No. 90-0540, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator and project manager for a testing program of two large prehistoric sites, CA-SDI-11,571 and CA-SDI-5,017, during Phase V of the project involving the placement of pipelines along city streets in the Crown Point and Rose Creek areas, adjacent to Mission Bay. Directed all project archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. Required interaction with construction subcontractors and city of San Diego water utilities personnel. [Prior to AECOM]

All American Celeron Pipeline Company, Pipeline Studies, Santa Barbara County, CA

Project manager for more than 3 years on this major cultural resource program that consisted of surveys of alternative pipeline routes, testing of sites to be impacted, final data recovery on 17 prehistoric sites, monitoring of construction activities, and planning and coordination with local Native American groups and Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

US Army Corps of Engineers, US Air Force Housing Archaeological Study, Los Angeles County, CA

Project supervising archaeologist of a testing program of three sites on the Palos Verdes Peninsula for the United States Air Force. Directed field work and participated in analysis and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Texaco Trading and Transportation Company, Marine Terminal Construction, Santa Barbara County, CA

Co-principal investigator and project supervising archaeologist for more than 1 year for the project, a cultural resources evaluation and data recovery program involving one historic and four prehistoric sites in Gaviota, Santa Barbara County. Project duties consisted of direction of fieldwork and construction monitoring activities, planning and coordination with local Native American groups and Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in analysis and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Chevron USA, Point Arguello Pipeline Studies, Santa Barbara County, CA

Project archaeologist with responsibilities as field director and co-principal investigator for more than 3 years on this major cultural resource program that consisted of surveys of alternative pipeline routes, testing of sites to be impacted for National Register assessment, final data recovery on 34 National Register quality sites, monitoring of construction activities, and planning and coordination with local Native American groups and Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

San Diego Gas & Electric, Southwest Powerlink Transmission Line Corridor, Imperial County, CA

Field director for a major 2-year archaeological Data Recovery Program that included monitoring portions of 35 sites along a 27-mile-long transmission line corridor located in the Picacho Basin and East Mesa areas. Responsibilities included coordination and supervision of three crew chiefs and their field crews, a field laboratory director and laboratory crew, BLM agency personnel, and local Native American groups and Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

US Department of the Navy, Pacific Missile Test Facilities, San Nicolas Island Cultural Resources Survey, Point Mugu, Ventura County, CA

Field archaeologist for the cultural resources survey. This project involved a field survey of the entire island and the recordation of more than 350 previously recorded and/or newly discovered sites on the island. Participated in the preparation of the DPR site forms. [Prior to AECOM]

Mission Viejo Land Development Company, Archaeological Studies, Mission Viejo, CA

Project archaeologist/field director of archaeological surveys of 2,700-acre, 3,000-acre, and 7,000-acre development properties, and of a testing and data recovery program of prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-947 to be impacted by planned development. Directed the field work and conducted the analysis and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Cayman Development Company, Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Los Angeles County, CA

Project archaeologist/field director of both the test and salvage excavations of prehistoric archaeological sites

CA-LAN-844 and CA-LAN-845, located on Palos Verdes Peninsula. Directed the field work and conducted the analysis and report preparation. [Prior to AECOM]

Signal Landmark Properties, Land Development Archaeological Studies, Huntington Beach, CA

Project archaeologist/field director of test, and co-field director of data recovery excavations of archaeological site CA-ORA-183. Directed field work, conducted analysis and report preparation of the testing phase, and co-directed and participated in analysis and report preparation of the data recovery phase. [Prior to AECOM]

Professional Papers and Presentations

Cooley, T. 2008. Dating at the Spindrift Site Relative to Other La Jolla Sites and the Adjacent San Diego Coastal Area. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Burbank, California, March.

Cooley, T. 2006. Continuing Discoveries of the San Dieguito and Other Cultural Patterns In and Around the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149). Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Ventura, California, March.

Cooley, T., and L. Barrie. 2003. Archaeological Excavation at the Village of Pámu, Ramona Valley, California. Paper presented by the junior author at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1998. Review of the Biface Reduction Technique Exhibited at a Southern California Quarry Site. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1997. Observations on Settlement and Subsistence During the La Jolla Complex-Prehistoric Interface as Evidenced at Site CA-SDI-11,767, Lower San Diego River Valley, San Diego County, California. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Rohnert Park, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1994. Results of a Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of Stratified Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-9,243, San Diego County, California. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Ventura, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1991. Investigations at CA-SBa-2028. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1991. Description and Analysis of Biface Artifacts Recently Excavated from the C. W. Harris Site Complex, San Diego County, California. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1990. Preliminary Analysis and Description of Biface Artifacts Recently Excavated from the C. W. Harris Site Complex, San Diego County, California. Paper Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Southern California Data Sharing Meeting, Riverside, California, October.

Cooley, T. 1984. Diagnostic Artifacts and Temporal Considerations at Rancho San Clemente: A Preliminary Appraisal. Paper Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Southern California Data Sharing Meeting, Fullerton, California, October.

Cooley, T. 1984. Thermal Applications and Lithic Tool Manufacture and Use at LAn-844. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Asilomar, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1983. The Biface Reduction Technique Exhibited at a Southern California Quarry Site. Paper presented at the Southwestern Anthropological Society Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1983. Project Results of the Picacho Basin Studies. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Trina Meiser

Architectural Historian

Education

MA, Historic Preservation Planning, Cornell University, 2003
BA, History, Kenyon College, 1998

Affiliations

Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Member, Society of Architectural Historians
Member, California Preservation Foundation

Trina Meiser is a historic preservation planner and a Secretary of Interior-qualified architectural historian and historian (36 CFR Part 61) with 8 years of experience in surveying, documenting, evaluating, and planning for historic structures, districts, sites, and cultural resources. Ms. Meiser maintains a solid knowledge of architectural history and building materials conservation and has led seminars on architectural styles, workshops in materials conservation, and preservation design charrettes. She has completed a multitude of cultural resource technical reports and archival documents, including California Department of Transportation Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) studies, National Register of Historic Places nominations, Historic Structure Reports, and HABS/HAER. She has consulted on a variety of projects with clients, architects, engineers, and agency representatives for regulatory review, including Section 106 consultation. Her experience in historic preservation planning provides a strong understanding of federal, state, and local historic preservation laws. She has a thorough knowledge of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and their functions in historic preservation planning.

Selected Project Experience

Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project, Riverside County, CA

Conducted archival research, contact programs, and fieldwork, and prepared technical report for the evaluation of historical resources and mitigation measures. Coordinated process with BLM.

Orangethorpe Avenue Grade Separation Project, Orange County, CA

Conducted cultural resources studies for the project located in an urbanized area in the cities of Placentia and Anaheim in

north-eastern Orange County. Evaluated resources within an Area of Potential Effects (APE) to recommend eligibility to the National Register and the California Register and completed the HRER per Caltrans standards.

Caltrans SR-94 Widening and HOV Lanes Project, San Diego, CA

As Project Manager for cultural resources studies, currently planning for historic and archaeological surveys and evaluations of resources within the APE for a segment of State Route 94 widening in a highly urbanized area of San Diego. Preparing HPSR and HRER to Caltrans standards.

County of San Diego, Department of Public Works (DPW), South Santa Fe Avenue Reconstruction Project - South Segment, San Diego County, CA

Completed the HPSR and HRER per Caltrans standards to analyze resources and recommend eligibility to the National Register and the California Register. Results were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms.

County of San Diego, DPW Rancho Santa Fe Roundabouts Project, Rancho Santa Fe, CA

Assessed significant impacts to the significant resource, the community of Rancho Santa Fe, in an HRER Addendum and HPSR. Established the historic character-defining features to be preserved in compliance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards*.

Caltrans SR-76 Mission to I-15 Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Diego County, CA

Conducted fieldwork to record and evaluate ranching buildings and residences. Prepared the HRER per Caltrans standards for the evaluation of historical resources for eligibility to the National Register and the California Register.

City of Del Mar North Torrey Pines Bridge "Sorrento Overpass" Restoration, Del Mar, CA

Consulted with engineers for the restoration of the 1933 North Torrey Pines Bridge to resolve significant impacts to the National Register-eligible resource. Assessed the deterioration of the bridge and established the historic character-defining features to be preserved. Evaluated restoration plans to suggest mitigation measures for its treatment in compliance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards*.

City of Temecula Main Street Bridge Replacement Project, Temecula, CA

Conducted a survey and historical research of historic resources in Old Town Temecula adjacent to the Main Street Bridge. Results were recorded on DPR forms and in the HPSR per Caltrans guidelines.

Caltrans Interstate 5/SR-56 Project, San Diego, CA

Conducted supplemental cultural resources studies for the project located in San Diego County. Surveyed resources within the APE to analyze potential impacts to historical resources. Summarized findings in the HRER and HPSR per Caltrans standards.

South Bay Metro Green Line Extension Project, Los Angeles County, CA

Created survey and evaluation strategy for transportation project through metropolitan Los Angeles County in consultation with SHPO to meet Section 106 requirements. Prepared technical report for the evaluation of historical resources and the cultural resources portion of EIS/EIR, including mitigation measures for the treatment of evaluated historical resources.

APPENDIX B
RECORDS SEARCH
(Confidential – Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C
CONTACT LETTERS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



July 30, 2012

Ms. Tanya Wahoff, Archaeologist/Associate

EDAW, Inc.

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by FAX to: 619-233-0952

No. of Pages: 6

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed
"San Elijo Lagoon EIR/EIS) Project (a Lagoon Restoration Effort);" located in the Del
Mar Encinitas Coastal areas north of Downtown San Diego; San Diego County,
California

Dear Ms. Wahoff:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File searches of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** within one-half mile of the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE): you specified. However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APEs. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential

effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contact

San Diego County

July 30, 2012

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
 Edwin Romero, Chairperson
 1095 Barona Road Diegueno
 Lakeside, CA 92040
 sue@barona-nsn.gov
 (619) 443-6612
 619-443-0681

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
 Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
 PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Alpine, CA 91903
 jrothau@viejas-nsn.gov
 (619) 445-3810
 (619) 445-5337 Fax

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
 Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
 PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay
 Boulevard, CA 91905
 ljbirdsinger@aol.com
 (619) 766-4930
 (619) 766-4957 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
 Ron Christman
 56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Alpine, CA 92001
 (619) 445-0385

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
 Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
 PO Box 365 Diegueno
 Valley Center, CA 92082
 allenl@sanpasqualband.com
 (760) 749-3200
 (760) 749-3876 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
 Chairperson
 P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Jamul, CA 91935
 jamulrez@sctdv.net
 (619) 669-4785
 (619) 669-48178 - Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
 Danny Tucker, Chairperson
 5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 El Cajon, CA 92019
 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
 619 445-2613
 619 445-1927 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
 Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
 P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
 Warner, CA 92086
 (760) 782-0711
 (760) 782-2701 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 6097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed San Elijo Lagoon (Restoration) EIR/EIS Project; located in the north coastal area north of Downtown San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contact

San Diego County

July 30, 2012

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
 Mark Romero, Chairperson
 P.O Box 270 Diegueno
 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
 mesagrandeband@msn.com
 (760) 782-3818
 (760) 782-9092 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
 Javaughn Miller
 PO Box 1120 Diegueno
 Boulevard , CA 91905
 jmiller@Lapostatribe.net
 (619) 478-2113
 (619) 478-2125- Fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
 Carmen Lucas
 P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
 Pine Valley , CA 91962
 (619) 709-4207

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
 Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member
 P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley CA 92061
 bennaecalac@aol.com
 (760) 617-2872
 (760) 742-3422 - FAX

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
 Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
 Escondido , CA 92025
 (760) 737-7628
 (760) 747-8568 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Indians
 Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
 P.O. Box 365 Luiseno
 Valley Center, CA 92082 Diegueno
 (760) 749-3200
 council@sanpasqualtribe.org
 (760) 749-3876 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
 Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
 1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Lakeside , CA 92040
 sbenegas50@gmail.com
 (619) 742-5587
 (619) 443-0681 FAX

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Cultural Department
 1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
 Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
 760-724-8505
 760-724-2172 - fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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Native American Contact
San Diego County
July 30, 2012

Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside, CA 92040
(619) 478-2113
(KCRC is a Colation of 12
Kumeyaay Governments

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed San Elijo Lagoon (Restoration) EIR/EIS Project; located in the north coastal area north of Downtown San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and native American Contacts list were requested.



AECOM
1420 Kettner Boulevard
Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.233.1454 tel
619.233.0952 fax

February 15, 2013

Dear :

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), in conjunction with the County of San Diego, is preparing an EIS/EIR for the San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (SELRP). The Corps is considering the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy's application for a Department of the Army permit under section 404 of the Clean Water Act to restore wetland habitat and function within San Elijo Lagoon. The San Elijo Lagoon Reserve represents a valuable coastal wetland resource within the San Diego region. The SELRP would restore hydrology and habitat within San Elijo Lagoon, which has gradually been constrained by infrastructure and development, compromising its ecological function. Restoration of hydrology and habitat within some or all of the three basins of the lagoon is proposed as part of the SELRP. The project may be constructed in phases, if necessary, to maintain adequate habitat for sensitive lagoon species. Activities to maintain and adaptively manage the restored lagoon function would also be identified as part of the SELRP. The study area encompasses approximately 960 acres within and adjacent to the San Elijo Lagoon Reserve, but final project size may vary within that depending on the outcome of the alternatives refinement process. It is anticipated that construction of the SELRP would begin in fall of 2014.

The primary federal involvement is the potential issuance of a permit under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which regulates the discharge of dredged, excavated, or fill material in wetlands, streams, rivers, and other U.S. waters, as well as the evaluation of potential impacts on the human environment from such activities. Therefore, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Corps is requiring the preparation of an EIS prior to consideration of any permit action. The action must comply with the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230) and may not be contrary to the public interest to be granted a Corps permit. The Corps may ultimately make a determination to permit or deny the above project or permit or deny modified versions of the above project.

Because of both federal and state discretionary actions, the SELRP will be evaluated pursuant to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Given the project complexity and range of potentially significant issues, the appropriate environmental document will be a combined Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/ Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Corps will be lead agency under NEPA. The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation will be the lead agency under CEQA. The Corps and the County of San Diego have agreed to jointly prepare the EIS/EIR to optimize efficiency and avoid duplication. The EIS/EIR is intended to be sufficient in scope to address the Federal, State, and local requirements for environmental analysis and permitting.

February 15, 2013

Page 2

The SELRP brings together various public and private entities that share responsibility to protect, manage, and regulate the San Elijo Lagoon Ecological Reserve (Reserve). The reserve is located within the City of Encinitas (Figure 1) and is owned and managed by the State of California (California Department of Fish and Game [DFG]), the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (County Parks), and the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy (SELC). Cooperating agencies under NEPA will include United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

A records and literature search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center Identified 23 prehistoric and historic sites within the broader SELRP study area and none within the materials disposal area. None of the archaeological sites are within the proposed areas of disturbance. Four historic structures are within the study area, a road and three bridges. The bridges have been evaluated by Caltrans as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and are therefore also not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of this project and to solicit your input. We would like to know if you have any questions, comments, or concerns. A project map, a reply form, and a self-addressed stamped envelope have been included for your convenience. Providing comments now does not limit your ability to comment at a later time. Please write or call by March 12, 2013, so that we may include your views in our report.

Sincerely,

Tanya Wahoff
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (60209588)

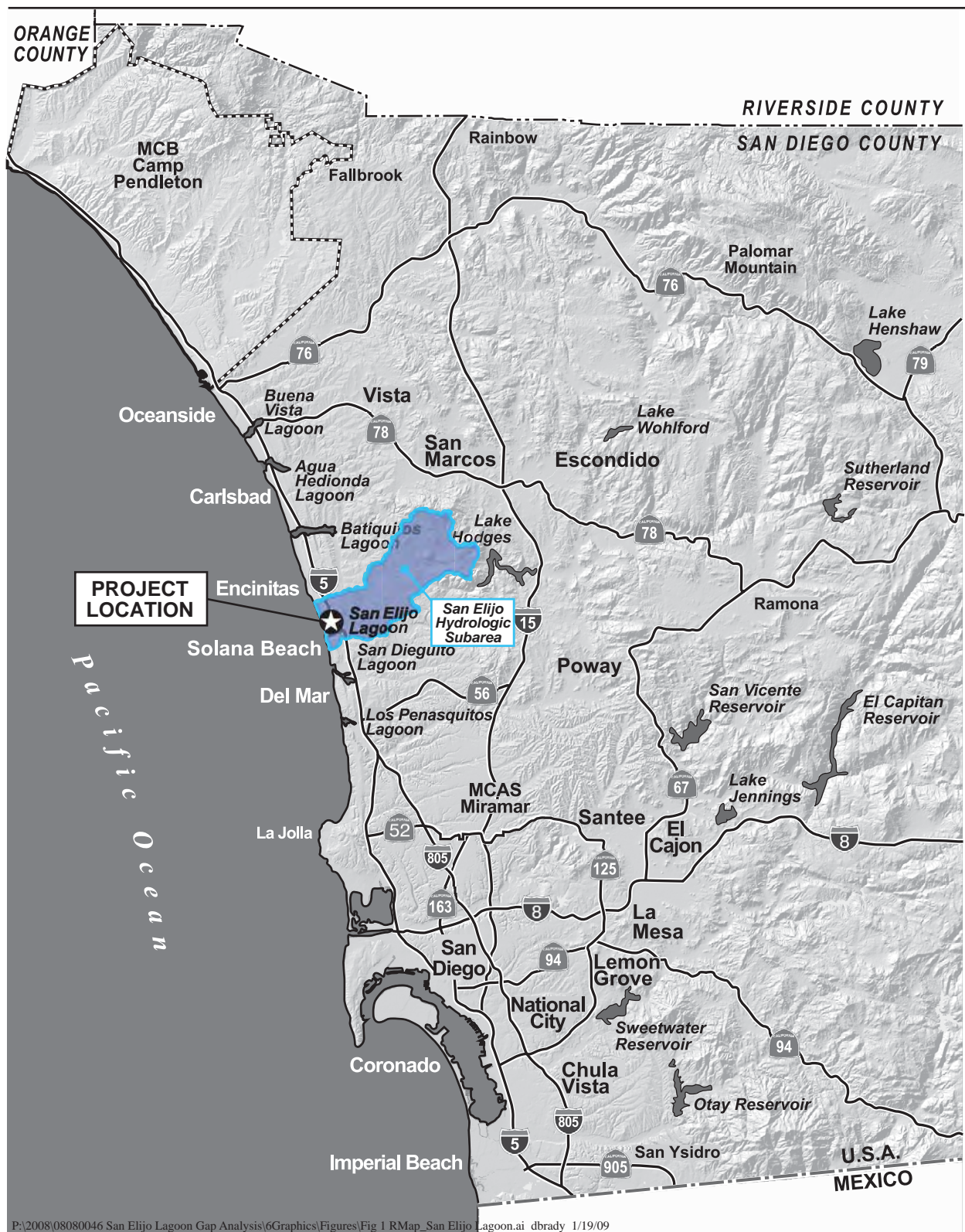
Please check all that apply:

- ☐ Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is
(____)_____
- or my evening phone number is (____)_____
- ☐ I have further comments as provided below
- ☐ I do not have any comments

Comments:

Signature:

Date



P:\2008\08080046 San Elijo Lagoon Gap Analysis\6Graphics\Figures\Fig 1 RMap_San Elijo Lagoon.ai dbrady 1/19/09

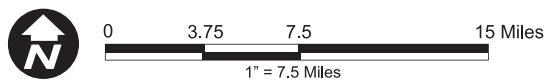


Figure 1
Regional Map

APPENDIX D
DPR FORMS
(Confidential – Bound Separately)

